Ten copies, six months - - - - 8.00

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1855.

NO. 453.

certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

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WASHINGTON. D. C.

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FOR THE NATIONAL ERA. ROSA AND HER SUITORS.

A TALE OF SWEDISH DOMESTIC LIFE.

BY EMILIE F. CARLEN, Author of "One Year of Wedlock," "The Bride of Omburg," &c., &c.

TRANSLATED BY ELBERT PERCE. CHAP. II.

The Professor and the Captain.

"I have no real grounds for any supposition," interrupted the Professor, reading Ferdinand's

uncle home.

"My night's rest is already broken," said the versation before we retire.'

alighted from the carriage, and entered a small look at things in an unfavorable light. But i apartment, whose furniture was so ancient in is time for bed, Ferdinand; so good night." appearance, that it appeared to belong to an age long gone by. An old woman, who had been the Professor's housekeeper for many years, entered the room, half asleen, and in her night.

The displeasure with this affair created in France was very general, against his enemies; but this hope proved vain, because the Emperor Nicholas exercised sentenced the room, half asleen, and in her night.

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The displeasure with this affair created in France was very general, against his enemies; but this hope proved vain, because the Emperor Nicholas exercised sentenced the room, half asleen, and in her night.

The displeasure with this affair created in France was very general, which is own apartment, and cast himself upon a sofa in no enviable state of mind. Sud. entered the room, half asleep, and in her nightgown, with a candle, and commenced arranging a small table, placing thereon a bottle of
small beer, a couple of tamblers, two pipes,
and a hox of tobacco: then giving the Profes-

ld I do? My uncle had decided

me once, and if her dowry will be as large as I eral of my friends, who entreated me to cease, expect, then—then I shall endeavor to forget Madness had entered my soul. I staked and

"Hem," and a dubious shake of his head.

chants than Widen to fail. The old woman, tablishment of the young people? Now, Ferdantian commission in my pocket, and a head at preventing this vision dinand, you may rest assured that you will not and heart full of sorrow and trouble. What the part of the Czar.

Ferdinand turned red and pale, alternately as his uncle made these remarks, for in several cases they had struck home; but that which troubled him the most was the old man's allu sion to the possibility of Widen's failure—a subject on which he had not allowed his mind to dwell. That would indeed be terrible. "Do you suppose, uncle," inquired Ferdinand, in a faltering tone, "that"

brewing. I may be mistaken; but I have had a "My night's rest is already broken," said the good deal of experience in such matters in my Professor, "therefore we can have a little con-life. Had you consulted me, when you thought rest desire to coincide with this coincide. but it is unmanly to despair, when one has been but it is unmanly to despair, when one has been great desire to coincide with this opinion; but caught in a trap of his own setting. Perhaps his voice contained no trace of his disinclina- Widen may at least save enough to afford his daughter a handsome dowry. Keep a good far I succeeded I know not, but now it is too "Certainly, dear uncle."

Fortunately it was dark, and therefore the Professor could hear only—not see. They slighted from the carriage and entered a small

and a box of tobacco; then giving the Professor his dressing gown and slippers, sho obeyed his signal, and withdrew. The old gentleman quickly cast off his irksome boots and tight dress cost, and having thrust his feet into the soft larger, and particularly cost, and having thrust his feet into the fortable gown, he fell back into his sip of satisfaction. In the mean time, the Captain was standing at the window, gazing forth into the moonlight might. His gaze found in great of an all the moonlight might. His gaze found in the moonlight might. His gaze found in the moonlight might costs street. It had been the abiding place of found in the moonlight might cost street. It had been the abiding place of found in the moonlight might cost street. It had been the abiding place of found in the moon of the moon of the moon of the moonlight might. His gaze consistence. It had been the abiding place of found in the moon of the moon in the moon of the moon of the moon in the moon of the moon in the moon of the moon of the moon of the moon of the moon in the moon of the moon of the moon in the moon of the moon of the moon of the moon in the moon of the moon of the moon in the moon of the Hida Borgensköld in earlier and happier days. Ferdinand sighed deeply, and pressed his burning brow against the frosty window-panes.

"What! sighing still?" said the Professor, spreading out his hands to catch the genial warmth of the cheerful fire. "Think not of the past, but of the future, my boy; a wound constantly irritated will never heal. Come, let us have a little talk about your affairs."

Heaven only knows how I found the courage to the such golden to my love and cloud Aberdeen, until at the end deeply and eloquently. But she he subsequent visit which Queen Victoria med the right was as cold as an iceberg. Third, I had the ended eloquently. But she he folly and eloquently. But she he folly and eloquently. But she he subsequent visit which Queen Victoria med the right was a cold as an iceberg. Third, I had the entered med the pust doing everything at just the folly and eloquently. But she he folly and eloquently and eloquently. But she he folly and eloquently and eloquen us have a little talk about your affairs."

The Captain seated himself opposite his impatience awaited the commencement of the The Professor filled and lighted his pipe, and the professor filled and lighted his pipe.

The professor filled and lighted his pipe, and the professor filled and lighted his pipe. The professor filled and lighted his pipe. The The Professor filled and lighted ins pipe, and took one long whiff after another.

"Well," said he, finally, "Rosa is a charming "Yes; but cold. Her heart is ice."

"Why did she consent to your betrothal with her?"

"Because I gained her good will and esteem, and because she feels that nothing more is nead because she feels that nothing more is nested because that hat I should esteem and her provided in the provision of the septimation, promising him a large appearance, I have kept my reputation, as a papearance, I have the usurious interest he had he did not the usurious interest he had a papearance, I have the usurious interest he had a papearance, I have the usurious interest he had he did not the usurious interest he had he had the provist of the search of the celebration of my betrothal, in the provise of the provise of the reputation, had the provise of the reputation, had the provise of the search of its expiration provided many of the color of the provise of the reputation of the color of the provise of the reputation. A condition to the usurious interest he had had the papearance, I have the usurious interest he had had not the usurious fi

s for the poor pictures of the domestic peace and happiness

taincy reposed in my breast pocket; it seemed

You were relentless. Nothing won two hundred dollars. Excited by my suc- France, who was alleged to nourish the plans opposed to the intended marriage between the heather." And I can see, by the compress lost, I staked and staked again, and lost and for supposing, that but for the individual friend- had not forgotten the secrecy with which he had

fashionable society, should go mad. At length I recovered suffi. veteran statesman, but may be put down as ippe and M. Guizot. It produced even upon the dently prides herself upon her reading, which into matrimony, sition, and stated my desire to borrow the ne- most friendly suggestions. The blame must, that frankness and delicacy which her friend- ogy of the children of Israel, or called the roll m! hem! I have seen many changes cure his money or my person. He wished to turn of the Czar to Russia, to accomplish his justice ought to have told him that he himself the rivers of all countries, as that by the rivers students, without reg

receive one dollar from me, beyond the amount was to be done now? You know how much I which I have already given, to pay for your loved my cousin Hilda; but my uncle, the Procommission; and, by my faith, I think that fessor, was so exasperated against that simple was a pretty round sum, too!" forbade me to think of marrying Hilda, on penalty of being disowned and disinherited by himself. I knew the old man would keep his word, and I was in no pleasant mood, I assure you. The sky of my happiness was darkened-not even a single star of hope shone forth to illumine my path. Why, then, should I have struggled against the tide of my destiny? I demolished my air-built castle, and formed a position could have forced me to such a resolution: but after the news of my promotion reached the ears of my creditors, they harassed me constantly, and, to save myself from imprisonment, I was forced to assign my pay in advance. 'But I must live,' thought I, and I resolved to marry. I endeavored to assure myself that Rosa was an agreeable, intelligent girl; how

ly to effect my purpose. I met with no decided repulse, neither did I make any decided advan-

and to enable be able to sleep the better for it. Write to me other parts of Europe, who showed themselves | Huldah for life, sir." to receive with her me gradually to pay off all debts that I had as early as possible. Tell me how I can pur as the greatest admirers of Guizot, whom the ble you to maintain that contracted. I assured him that I would now suade the stubborn father and daughter to conviewed as the strongest champion of the estab-And when at work, Gustavus, for your old friend, the peace of Europe. Caring little for the best let me get another nurse. Oh, the Lord for interests of mankind, they bestowed their warm-give me!" "FERDINAND LING. "P.S. Can you believe, Gustavus, that I have with the best success promoting their sordid cu-

> that score again, I assure you.' I accepted gratefully. We drank free- Sketch of the Political History of Europe, THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814. THE PRESENT TIME.

Spanish Queen. Indeed, he did not fail in Lord Palmerston became again Minister for the well enough, though his views of the Trinity

remote; hence the great charm which a reflect, and his Minister was blamed with even mor uman events.

elegant; but I am cross-grained to-night, and | nals which stood under the influence of the en-

creased in favor with the wealthy, in the same his way, shed me not to squander my money on her, as | very event which he hoped to avert, by stifling | was his intention, he made them, by the means of persecution, influential and dangerous. The the most formidable resistance to the Govern- scription of her own.

possible that they wished to show him that they prejudice of sectarianism-and herself, concluded the treaty of the 15th of July, 1841.

chants than Widen to fail. The old woman, never jested in such matters. At length I estated in such matters. At length I estated in such matters. At length I estated in such matters are caped from him, and returned home with my side of the Queen. Consequently, the attempt that the English Ministers had no right to interfere in an affair which concerned France and sinking back upon itself, only to

Spain alone.

Still, the Autocrat enjoyed the pleasure of seeing the bravadoes of the English Premier re-echoed by a great portion of the English journals, some of which went so far as to threaten France with the rengence of comthreaten France with the vengeance of combined Europe. Hence, he was no doubt led coursesy than that which had been shown to her, som into great thoughts, that bring with them bined Europe. Hence, he was no doubt led to suppose that the ancient jealousy of the English—so much commented upon, even by Hume, the great historian—would always become an obstacle against any sincere friendship and co-operation, on the part of the French and English nations. This great, but, indeed, excusable mistake, might be accounted for as one of the chief causes of the present war become of the chief causes of the present war become an obstacle against any sincere friendship and co-operation, on the part of the King of France and his Cabinet, in this matter. It was, indeed, a great political error to iritate unnecessarily the English people; and it was an evidence of want of nice sense of genuine delicacy to offend so warm afriend as Queen Victoria had shown here cusable mistake, might be accounted for as self-toward the royal family of France. No demonstrated my air-built castle, and formed a cusative inistace, linguit be accounted for as sent toward the royal family of France. No desperate resolution—none other than to win one of the chief causes of the present war be modern nation possesses in so high degree as and marry Rosa Widen, the daughter of the tween Russia and the Western Powers. Great the French does the sense of what is proper "My son" "I only think that there is a storm | wealthy merchant. Nothing save my forlorn | results are often produced by causes the most | and polite, and hence the conduct of the King ing mind finds in the study of the history of severity in France than in England. They were also reproached for having sacrificed the About the time in question, the Czar, who true in erest of the country to the henefit of the had never hesitated in separating parents from | royal family, in purchasing the hand of a wealthy their children, or children from their parents, Spanish princess by tearing assunder the intiin punishing political offences, even of the most trifling nature, was himself visited by the great tween the Courts and Governments of France misfortune—which he had so often unnecessations which he had so often unnecessations and England. Even many members of the rily inflicted upon so many other parents—of Chamber of Deputies, who had often blamed osing, by death, one of his own children, a the Cabinet for overlooking what was due to the losing, by death, one of his own children, a most amiable daughter, married with a Hessian Prince. It was supposed, by many, that this great loss, which the Czar was reported to have greatly bewailed, might have the effect of ren- of the royal family. The displeasure which dering him more humane, and less unrelenting | this affair created in France was very general,

For the National Era. ELEANOR SOUTHMAYD'S WARDSHIP,

proud spirit of M. Guizot could not patiently you, this girl's life is of more consequence than pear opposition; and hence the more opposition all of them put together. There is not anoth-

he whole ox, which is large enough to satisfy | youd the limits of the Constitution. But the old friend, but I assure you there is no necess them to such an extent that they will no longer more dissatisfied the French grew, the more ty for my presence here. She is in the best of praise M. Guizot received in the foreign jour- hands; for I tell you, frankly, but for the unwearied care, skill, and devotion, of that woman

"And I set her down for an old humbug,

"You may well say that, Mr. Bigelow," laughshe was already overstocked with trinkets. I free speech, and keeping the masses in submis- reverence. Poor man! for nearly a fortnight penses to the city, and my hotel bills after I had | don't think I shall give her cause for trouble on | sion to the royal authority. Instead of render- he has done nothing but walk restlessly aboutmost of these gentlemen were idlers and mere from him in a fit of impatience, when his words litical influence; but by being dragged in note- not touched a morsel himself, or to beg me over stood before me. We looked each other fully riety, as victims of their zeal in the popular and over again to see that "that woman" did cause, they became powerful, and able to raise not neglect the Doctor's orders for some pre-

Your country nurses are always so con

came to England. He succeeded neither in all Europe, was in reality aiding in undermi- been on his side. Something the old man had hear the truth from a woman, especially a woalienating the friendship of Queen Victoria ning the authority of his master within France. said, coupled with the fact that he frequents an from the King of France, nor in acquiring observed by M. Thiers, who did not fail, in as one of that heretical sect, and of course, in against her giant-like guest, whose bearing and upon the Crown by its reactionary and anti-lib- haters find it hard to nourish unkind feelings looks stood not in much harmony with his pro-had entirely lost the friendship of Louis Phil-Summerfield and I cherish strong hopes of a but he went on—

that we must part forever. stake—I breathed hard—I won—I had won High Tories, and the Peelites, too, and in and English Governments, and there are even mitted to sit by Susan's bedside, the frosty at-This he is as reverent of Aunt Huldah's word as he

the attempt at rousing the suspicion of Sir Foreign Affairs. It would appear that Louis are none of the clearest, owing, no doubt, to his become reconciled to Aunt me to win, for fortune favored me until I had Robert Peel himself against the King of Philippe and M. Guizot suspected him of being long residence among them South American Spanish Infanta and the Duke of Montpensier, of her lips, that she intends to convert him and consequently likely to raise obstacles and as I have faith in womanhood, I believe consummation. Besides, it is very she will do it—convert him, at least, from the riage with so much dispatch and concealment, aloud to Miss Summerfield, whose room, since that nothing was known in England of the near her convalescence, has become the general regard to the Otaheite question. The threats approach of this event, until news arrived that gathering-place of the family-lessons to which

riage had been celebrated, irritated Lord Palmerston very much, who did not fail of perceiving the motives which had actuated Louis Philiphia in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the old lady even the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor, for the control of the last syllable of participle ending in ed is in his favor. British Minister to convince the Autocrat that did not succeed in removing from her mind the call her up, and listen with a smile of grating

am, or might be, for there is so little that is lovable or attractive about me. Of this I am getting daily more conscious. Perhaps the love I was just sinking into that superb and luxumant, built by invisible and gigantic hands into

"Most blameless he, centered in the sphere Of common duties, decent not to fail In offices of tenderness."

grow braver, if not wiser, and I feel it is better that she "work her work, I mine."

Thursday.—Last night they had dancing

here, and, at the urgent request of Mrs. Judge

ian of a plot against his happiness."
"It was indeed business, sir," I said, stern-

For one second his eye quailed beneath mine; world was shaken, but only for a second—then, with some gracefully-uttered words about Miss Southmayd's "well-known benevolence," &c., table eyes; jaws of bar iron; beard thick and the Kansas emigrant who knows his work,

hastened. I, however, am of a different opinion. the approbation of the French nation. The in the city to look after them one day? I tell Mrs. B., laughing, "if it is Miles Allingham of whom you speak. But most of our young ladies find his blase air charming—piquant, I think, is the word; and, to be candid, I thought you a little inclined that way, not many moons

> "Not so loud, child. There is no need of ities of those who approach them."

ed the good Doctor, "for there is not a better they would but heed it," I replied, thinking of

"O, Mr. Summerfield! Doubtless they would upper hall, where he could command a partial heed it, were all men like him. But, come;

in the face a moment; then, as I was about to pass on, he said, with a forced smile-You fear me, then, Miss Southmayd?"

"That is good. I like that: it is so rare to laughed a strange, mocking laugh,

Just think over the people night. Miss Southmayd. Which of my sins-

fashionable roue into a quiet husband? "Whatever may be the opinion of the world

as bore us from the coasts,

The loud tumultuous clamorings of strif While we soared upward, as on spirit To Heaven's pearly gate-

And we would fain have slept.

For the National Era. KANSAS AND YOUNG AMERICA.

BY SHTH WEBB, JUN.

neighbor Abel Bison entered, with his cigar and gale in the hospitals of the Crimea, Jackson and "My soul is like the sea before the moon was made;" a half-crumpled newspaper. He occupies the Morton holding an etherized sponge—these ar That no wise, loving hand has guided its tides office on the opposite side of the entry, and we off feeling and wild passion; that no one ever that hoove make it is the focal points of history. All others revolve about them, and bow down in reverence before them. Uncounted myriads of events take place will; that no one will ever truly know me as I Bison, I could have dispensed with a visit from and uncounted myriads of persons take part i that flows out so spontaneously toward Miss rious calm, the calm of the tropics, of the anthe history of the world; and each is an object Summerfield, wherever she goes, makes me feel cients, of the Grand Turk, in which you are for the eyes of all after ages. it more keenly. I never see her surrounded by a group of children, or young girls, but I think of Tennyson's description of Telemachus—

sufficient unto yourself, and in which all human for the second less than the first the second less than the second less tha place, there was something in Bison's mien and manner, so different from his usual grave decorum, that a glance was enough to satisfy Should I exchange identity with her? Ah! decorum, that a glance was enough to satisfy august presence, and foreshadows a mightier there have been times, within the last two months, when I would, or I thought I would; but I draft on my sensibilities, my intellect, or my seeds of empire. It is not declamation to say that he helds in the held in the

ly, and, after a half nod of recognition, plunged time. He is the acorn of nations. deep into my "note book," hoping that Bison B____, who is with us, I accompanied her to would take the delicate hint, (a hint which our which the position of the Kansas emigrant does the saloon, to look after pretty Mary Seymour, intimacy stripped of all peril,) and respect my not fulfil. a younger sister of William Summerfield's wife.

I was standing alone, for Mrs. B—— had crossed the room to speak with a friend, when

the opium-eater.

were on the floor, and his steps grew momenta-rily slower and slower, heavier and heavier. "There is a contemptible element in every

It was indeed business, sir," I said, sternly, as I fixed my eyes on his face, "and I much ed my eyes to his figure, as he stood in the middle of the unpainted floor, with half-raised arm the army must be judged by its ruling spirit and gathered brow; and the contrast between him and his word was so complete, so perfect, is something as lofty and divine as has yet beer as to have on me the effect of a great stroke of seen on earth. I count it one of the few signs

tate, and which his unrhymed song has steep- itself upon ed in a new enchantment. Asia is a total ruin, and martial frenzy. But one

women, young girls, are not endowed with a ern nations will not run backward to its foun- But it cost too much. It was a ludicrou "My guardian would say that they were, if now breaking on the eastern coast of America, Islands. No! Let the dead East bury its dead. the still more terrific

stirred to its deep recesses "-

ntain smit with morning.

shoulder against the Carib civilization and terrible adventurers well suited the purple and mur of popular wrath gathering in the distance. A armaments, were like the pr

displayed. What makes them marked places on the map is, that there mankind chose be two opposite modes of thought and life, and made an upward or downward step on the stair I sat in my office in Wall street, one showery heart of God. And not battles alone settle things

is invariably required.

and sultry afternoon in July. My small daily in this world. Paul on Mars Hill, Mahom influx of clients was over; I had dined, and at the banquet of Arabian idelaters where h was alone. I had lighted my cigar, taken the liet at work, Luther at the Diet, Heloise ta

conscience. I resented this instantly and silent-"There is no element of the moral sublime.

"had been obliged to leave the city on business the next day, and had but recently returned; hoped he might be more fortunate another the opium-eater."

ble outrage; I read it some time ago;" and reither more nor less than any other soldiers of fortune, mere scramblers for a living, or in for the opium-eater. right, and I-am wholly right. Listen to me Bison began to walk the office. His eyes and Ancient Mariner-like he held me with his

"inally it stopped.
"Flint," said he, "I am a Sybarite." I lift-some among them will always move from mean emigration; where great bodies of men move wit. I put down my book, vanquished, and extant in this age, that we are not altoget given over to Mammon and materialism.

he turned to his companion, saying, gaily—
"See, they are about to commence waitzing; and Miss H— will never forgive me for tamoulded into every feature; and the rich light
Yes, that is the word—a crusader; a Knight

can race on this continent. I was about to say, to the stately knighthood and fiery mark

"Nor will the great California and Australization bear comparison for an in stant with those of Kansas and Nebraska. They were merely desperate scramblers for gold upon a gigantic scale. Their immediate results were very striking. They were rapid, vehement, overflowing with dramatic life, and with a febrile, crazy force. But their absence only relieved here and there by a wild thirst for adventure. The Californian and Australian emigrant is a being far beneath the crusader and beneath the followers of Cortes and Pizar ro. He occupies the lowest rank in the scale dividual exceptions. I speak of the mass. TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1855.

Our edition of " Facts for the People published two years ago is entirely exhausted.

EUROPEAN AGENCY FOR THE ERA. L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., 27 New Broad

to act as agent for the National Era in Great | Here are picturesque rocks jutting out into | ing. The stream grows smaller, and is frequent Britain and Europe.

number of this cheap monthly publication has been mailed to subscribers, and will be found a very valuable number for general circulation. The following is the table of contents: Slavery in the District of Columbia.

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The Case Stated. Legislation in Kansas.

The Republican Movement—The True Policy Pennsylvania and Kansas—Judge Kane. The Election of the next President. Slavery in Maryland. nator Benjamin repudiates Know Nothing-

ism and Whigery.

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"To one address," whenever possible; where sub cannot be obtained in this way, we waive the rule, and

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS-OUR SUMMER

The season has not been the most favorable for a sojourn in the mountains. A little more warmth, and fewer rainy days, would have been acceptable. But, on leaving this, our summer we have had in abundance, so that when it was sunshine.

of permanent resort, preferable to the other bed, where rock and chasm and tangled roots turn their faces homeward, at the end of a five cellent, and the company all that heart could

and better-built house, and the proprietors, Gilman & Huntress, know well how to make and hence, from the high rock above the falls,

Man of the Mountain, the Basin, the Pool, the ley between, no rock, nor stream, nor habita-Flume—it is not necessary to speak. Sketches land-but new scenery has lately been brought to light, which, in picturesque beauty and rug

he may assist the ladies. Firmly he plants the lady with him. for everybody expects to be in the same "fix" before the day is over. The path now leads across the woods for a few hundred yards, and

Ah, you have never heard of the Cascades 'The Pool," and "The Flume," and its banks, but with no eye for anything but gnarled and broken branches looking as though timber and trout; and so the beautiful stream I they had braved the storms of centuries. But I

surface is only covered with a thin vegetable the mountain torrent. We had heard from the mould, intermingled with loose rocks and "old settlers" that this stream has its source of profound moral purpose strips them of all trunks of fallen trees. In this loose mould the in a lake, which is seen from Mount Lafayette. grandeur. Their dead level of eager and grov- trees take root, and, if haply they can secure a This lake lies on the east side of the ridge, and elling selfishness disgusts and revolts. It is firmer hold in some crevice in the rock, they just behind Mount Cannon, in the direction may stand for centuries; but often they have no and on the same range along which the stream deeper root than earth and moss afford, and so of the cascades flows. So, six of the party de are easily blown or washed down. And thus termined to explore the stream to its source. happen those terrible "slides," when earth, It is now half-past eleven o'clock, and we se of colonization. Of course, there are noble in- trees, and rocks, descend in a fearful avalanche, out in good earnest in our pursuit. Provided with burying all beneath them in ruin, and leaving a light luncheon, and a box of matches, we feel the bare granite ribs of the mountain to bleach | quite equal to any encounter. For another mile the winter snows and summer suns.

So the stream has washed for itself a granite | path lies, now on this side, now on that, now in ed along the side of the mountain. For the the middle, with the ever-recurring excitements first half mile it flows in every variety of form- of leaping over chasms, or from rock to rock low sweeping in a broad, smooth stream, with or swinging over deep pools by the overhang arrowy swiftness, down the steep, polished ing trees, or by the same means steadying our granite; now, broken into smaller streams, it steps along the shelving rocks on the brink. whirls in beautiful miniature cascades and At half-past twelve, we are at the forks of the dashing rapids, leaping over ledges into little | brook, for it is now nothing more; and, accordbasins, that seem hollowed out of the solid ing to our directions, following the right fork, street, London, England, has kindly consented | rock, "not by the sport of nature, but of man." | we have another hour of rather heavy clamber old ledges, where, from crevices in one warm, I ly choked up with fallen timber. One of the sunny nook, grow harebells. Exquisitely beau- party climbs the height beyond, to see what FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The September | tiful they were, contrasted with the rugged | can be seen, but finds nothing. There is no randeur around. Their slight, delicate bells, lake in sight. And so we go up, up, to where hanging out from so small a crevice, they the stream seems to come out of the mountain seemed to blossom from the heart of the solid and the very rocks that lie piled above us are rock. From this point is an exquisite view of covered thickly with soft green moss, and the the valley below and mountains beyond. But water, in a little silvery stream, comes trickling the eye is entranced by the water. Up and gently down. Once over this steep place, (and down the long reach commanded by this point, it is bad climbing on these mossy rocks,) we go is seen at one view all its loveliest forms, as it on for another quarter of an hour. comes, dashing, gliding, whirling, foaming, It is now two o'clock, five hours since we set sparkling, glancing, down the mountain side. out, and quite time for dinner. How pleasant The fringey trees bend from above, their is the great, glowing fire, made of dry brush bright leaves quivering in the light breeze and glad sunshine; and so we reach the first cas-

our friends to the importance of giving, at this | tween two masses of rock, that rise high above | tain air and our damp feet making the fire a on either side. It has a perpendicular fall of real luxury, we might linger around it for between forty and fifty feet, and the basin into hours, but the homeward path is long, and the the States assembling sectionally to complain compilation of valuable political and statis- which it descends is as beautiful as can be im- sun is already sinking westward of the heights tical matter. The very low price at which it is agined. Our point of view is from a rock in above; and so, after an hour's refreshing rest, the centre of the stream that flows from the we conclude to abandon the search, or, rather, Anti-Slavery man in the country to aid in its pool. Before us is the silver waterfall, with we have settled the question. There is no lake circulation. Back numbers can be supplied. huge rocks rising far above, and, on either at the head of the stream; it drains part of the side, steep banks and overhanging trees. All long ridge extending from the Notch, southalong, up the rocks and down to the water's ward, to Mount Pemigewasset, and has its edge, grow tangled wild vines, mingled with source in mountain springs. the brilliant berries of Solomon's Seal, and the feathery foliage of the mountain sumach. liberations, scatter our council fire, and begin Everywhere, on rock, and root, and fallen tree, luxuriant mosses spread a soft carpet. We eannot go up the rocks at this fall, so

exceedingly amusing to see delicate ladies of the knee" will crook both ways with equal scrambling" no these rough ways. What a ease, I cannot say; but certainly we did not ontrast to their city life! Here, a foot is carefully insinuated into a crevice of the steep rock, and a friendly hand from above hoists you up down, as we did in going up. It was quite deone stage, when very likely you are left hold- lightful to get on level ground again; but long home, we can think only of the bright days | ing with might and main to some over-hanging and glorious sunsets. Pleasant friends, too, tree, whose roots cling to the bare rock, like hind the mountain, and its long shadows were vagrants to society, without any "visible means dreary outside, within doors there was blessed of support." Hold fast! swing round carefuly, and one bold jump puts you through safely, We still cling to the Flume House, as a place if it does not land you on a treacherous moss mountain hotels. The prospect down the val- are all overspread with a smooth velvet cover- hours' walk. Losing as little time as possible Rives, are polite, the entertainment most ex- dangerous reptiles are rare in these mountainsancing down the mountain side, until, with a ering with half-suppressed fun, performs the ight. Look below. We are among the first | That bright manly-boy face will not soon be o "scale the steep," and at the foot of the falls oot on the upward path, looking doubtingly behind at the long and toilsome way, with dim | "shaky" decayed log; but as it had carried ones to-morrow; others are seated quietly, with

> ver rock as smooth as a city pavement, and | face, that says plainly, though not in words, again in the middle of the stream, where the "Don't laugh!" But we do laugh; and all the steady foot and a true eye carries one safely | plank," and tried to get his friends on, too.

the best advantage. In the principal one, the rocks, nearly perpendicular, but

in the lurid light of wrath and massacre. The has dashed on, in solitude and silence, unbrose see our party! Few have courage to climb the state than she now is upon the North. She, for this of the ancient greatness of the South, which he as arranged by the office-holders of the Custom reader should overlook the brilliant essay com ken save by its own music, and the cry of wild dizzy height, for we came over the rock by ways the coarse and vulgar epithets of the Organ; reason, was furnished with considerable supplies so highly celebrates. That must have been a House and Post Office, were forced down the menced on the first page, which will be conclubeasts, or the whoop of the Indian, the voice of that none but people who do not mind trifles but it is proper to state that the editor, publish from that quarter, by English merchants; and mushroom splendor, which has vanished in a throats of those worthy gentlemen, much ded next week. It is conceived in the true spirthe mountain wind, and the song of birds. | will dare. Some, who climb the rock for the er, and proprietor, of this paper, Dr. Bailey, is the fact is used by Mr. Benton, without leaving any ruins to attest against their wills, by the "unterrified" of the it of a generous young freeman, and we trust Everywhere in these mountains are abundant view, can go no farther; and of all that gallant not, and will not be, a candidate for the public of reflection which is surprising in a man of his its existence. We happen to be familiar with "rural districts:" proofs of their solid granite formation. The band, only six are left to thread the mazes of printing.

the stream is still beautiful as ever, and on

stretching over the valley, and climbing up-

ward to the opposite summit of Mount Tom.

still pool, that lies under the side of a shelving

rock; we are to pass over this pool, on a rather

bath is named the Captain's Basin. There

loves a shining mark!" So we pass that by

were not much "the worse for wear."

Come and try this mountain life. It is

BLACK-BALLED BY THE BLACK REPUB-

LICANS.

The National Era publishes an article from

his paper, in which we speak our minds very

ogether and stolen the respectable name of

The American Organ is a candidate for the House printing. Let every member, who wishes to be called a Republican, remember that

teresting fact in connection with this flatter-

We apprehend that it scarcely needed that

he Era should impress the fact of our hostili-

ense of propriety as to ask their suffrages. We

ars to the "returned members," and it is in

M. L. B.

the mountain torrent.

enublicans. It adds:

hekels.—American Organ.

A FALLACY OF MR. BENTON.

An extract is going the rounds of the Southrn press. "from advance sheets of the second hows that great minds are not exempt from are the ruins, even? creat errors. The following extract will show hat Mr. Benton has fallen into the trap which regard to the commercial condition of that ection prior to the Revolution:

nent is the design of this View-show how hings are done under it, and their effects—that penefit of the whole Union, according to the wise and beneficent intent of its founders. It thus becomes necessary to show its working in the two great Atlantic sections, originally sole arties to the Union-the North and the Southomplained of for many years—on one part as ourse of Federal legislation at variance with the object of the Confederation, and contrary to he intent or the words of the Constitution. "The writer of this View sympathized with

oding effect it had on the feelings of patriotic

nen of the South; and often had to lament hat a sense of duty to his own constituents reuired him to give votes which his judgment isapproved and his feelings condemned. This emplaint existed when he came into the Senate: had in fact commenced in the first years of the ederal Government, at the time of the assumpon of the States' debts, the incorporation of the irst national bank, and the adoption of the fundng system-all of which drew capital from the outh to the North. It continued to increase; and, at the period to which this chapter relates, and drift wood! A flat rock is our table, and had reached the stage of an organized sec onal expression, in a voluntary convention of never was sweeter bread eaten than that we the Southern States. It had often been expressshare on the mountain top. Just tired enough ed in Congress and in the State Legislatures, to feel the pleasure of rest, with the chill mounand habitually in the discussion of the people but now it took the more serious form o action, and exhibited the spectacle of a part of formally of the unequal, and to them injurious, operation of the common Government, establish by common consent for the common good; and called commercial, and properly, as the grievance complained of was in its root commer

cial, and a commercial remady was proposed. "It met at Augusta, Georgia, and afterward at Charleston, South Carolina; and the evil complained of, and the remedy proposed, were strongly set forth in the proceedings of the body, This question disposed of we close our deand in addresses to the people of the Southern our downward march. However easy it may and Southwestern States. The changed relative condition of the two sections of the countries of the co be to go down hill under ordinary circumstances, let no one go up this mountain stream. we must go around through the woods. It is trusting in the old adage. Whether the "hinges heir general relative depression of prosperity since that event, and especially in the reversed ondition of their respective foreign import trade. In the colonial condition, the compariwalk so briskly for the first half hour, nor inson was wholly in favor of the South; under the deed at any time with as much ease, on coming Virginia were £880,000 sterling, and into South before we reached there, the sun had gone be-Carolina £555,000; while in New York there

ies, collectively, only £561,000. "These figures exhibit an immense superior Our good cheer on the mountain gave us ity of commercial prosperity on the side of the fresh spirits; and never did a merrier party outh in its colonial state, sadly contrasting ley of the Pemigewasset is unsurpassed, and ing, through which your foot sinks down through in sight-seeing, we come rapidly down, pass the year 1821, the imports into New York had risen olonial import at about an equal period before South Carolina stood at \$2,000,000 - which, for all practical purposes, may be considered the

£490,000; and into all the New England colo-

"Such was the difference—the reversed conprought down the comparison (under this comnercial aspect) to near the period of its own ying ordinance. At that time, all the disproortions between the foreign commerce of the South Carolina, two-thirds. The actual figures stood: New York, fifty-seven millions-Virginia, half a million-South Carolina, one million

ed more greivous by the certainty of its contin nation, the prospect of its aggravation, and the conviction that the South (in its great staples) urnished the basis for these imports, of which t received so small a share." * * * "This is what the dry and naked figures

and a quarter.

show. To the memory and imagination it is worse; for it is a tradition of the Colonies, that he South had been the seat of wealth and haparonial hospitality, and diffusing the felicity which themselves enjoyed: that all was life. writer can testify, for he was old enough to have seen (after the Revolution) the still surviving state of Southern colonial manners. when no traveller was allowed to go to a tavern through entire States; when holydays wer days of festivity and expectation, long prepared more, when, on telling the story, we find it is for, and celebrated by master and slave with music and feasting, and great concourse o friends and relatives; when the gold was kept n desks or chests, (after the downfall of paper and weighed in scales and lent to neighbors for tain's Basin." It is about five feet across, and security, and on bond and land security for ong years and lawful usance, and when petty tigation was at so low an ebb that it require a fine of forty pounds of tobacco to make a man serve as constable.

The reverse of all this was now seen and policy painted, but to extent enough to con titute a reverse, and to make a contrast, and ovs never fails to awaken."

the latter, were almost exclusively engaged in period of low duties. From the commenceing for us at the road side. A short drive brought us safely to our hotel at seven o'clock, after nine hours' steady walking up and down In the evening, most of our party danced antil after ten o'clock, and the next morning

> every article of manufacture consumed in the Southern merchants, but by those of London. The Federalists made strong opposition to this The exports and imports were often made from measure, but to no purpose. They were overand to the plantations in Virginia, as is attested | borne by the very party to which Mr. Benton by General Washington's account books. Small | then belonged, but which no longer exists, exlarge planters on the Potomac or the James Atlantic. It was direct, whereas now nine-

magine the colored organ itself has sent circumore thoroughly agricultural than it is at dor of the South, which he witnessed in his leasant anticipation of pocketing the Federal present, and was therefore more dependent youth, with the present condition of things; an honest and faithful Administration.'

c. intelligence, as the exponent of the commercial the country of Mr. B.'s nativity—in fact, it is "Resolved, That we regard the organization in the breasts of thousands of our readers. The

Ellwood Fisher laid some years ago, for the They produced no tropical plants or products withstanding the degeneracy of public sentisurpose of catching the ear of the South, in of any sort, such as enriched the Southern ment on the subject of Slavery. The populaplanters. The early settlers were for the most tion has doubled, the towns have increased-"To show the working of the Federal Governthe freedom of conscience in matters of religion; claimed, railroads have been built, common things are done under it, and their eneces—that the good may be approved and pursued, the evil necessaries of life, such as are grown in Engine press has been augmented ten-fold. Condemned and avoided, and the machine of land, and of course they had little to export. Great improvement has taken place in the overnment be made to work equally for the The absence of articles of export forced them style of building houses, in town and country, extension of Slavery in free territory.' hat complaint—believed it to be, to much extent, well founded-saw with concern the corwhich they added so much of the trade of the present generation. their Southern neighbors as was allowed them by the selfishness of the English merchants. Still, their imports were less than those made into the South by England, while their com-

merce was at least twenty times as great. The Revolution stripped England of her monopoly in Southern trade, and, as a matter of course, it fell into the hands of the Yankees, under a system of fair competition with South-

ern merchants. Mr. Benton will not pretend that the objectionable policy of the Federal Government. which he alleges has prostrated Southern commerce, makes, or has ever made, any discrimination between Northern and Southern mernow frustrating its object by departing from the chants. No bounties are given to the Northproses of its creation. The convention was no exclusive privileges. How, then, has the policy of the Federal Government been ruinous to the commerce of the South?

For the first quarter of a century after the Constitution was adopted, the duties on imports were so light that no free trader, who is not ready to abolish the custom-houses, and resort to direct taxes, would now think of approximating the same rates. The year 1816 was try, before and since the Union, was shown in the beginning of the protective policy. We say nothing of the fact that it was inaugurated by the South for the purpose of building up Southern manufactures, perhaps as a rival interest to Northern commerce—but certain it is Juion, wholly against it. Thus in the year | that protection met with stern opposition from 760-only sixteen years before the Declara- New England, from Boston, and from Mr. on of Independence—the foreign imports into Webster. But let that pass. Allow it to be the policy of the North, and we will show that were only £189,000; into Pennsylvania, prior to its commencement—prior to 1816—the commerce of the North was as much superior

to that of the South as it is at this day. The population of the towns is an unerring criterion of their commercial importance; and | fully fulfilled with another set of figures exhibited by the last Census Report furnishes us with a Convention to show its relative condition with- table of the population of cities in the Union in a few years after the Union. Thus, in the at different periods, which enables us to make

habitants in 1765; in 1790, 7,921; in 1810, Legislature, and no proscription of persons on ditions—of the two sections worked between 12,613. New York in 1731 had a population account of religious opinions. them in the brief space of two generations— \mid of 8,628; in 1773, 21,876; in 1790, 33,131; within the actual lifetime of some who had in 1810, 96,373. Philadelphia contained, in 1731, 12,000 inhabitants; in 1790, 42,520; in

1810, 91,874. We find no returns of population of Southsitting—to the actual period of the highest man- ern cities prior to 1790, except Mobile, which ralization laws of the Federal Government. "settlement;" in 1820, the town contained wo sections had inordinately increased. The parts of the Union until 1803. The former Yew York imports (since 1821) had more than contained 5,331 inhabitants in 1788, and in oubled; the Virginia had fallen off one half; 1810, 17,242. The latter in 1788 contained 1,197 inhabitants; and in 1810, 1,600. Savannah, in Georgia, contained a population of together with an attempt to destroy the repose 5,166 in 1800, and 5,215 in 1810. Charleston, harmony, and fraternal relations of the country S. C., contained, in 1790, 16,359 inhabitants; in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and mond, Virginia, in 1790, contained 3,761: in

in 1810, 9,193.

These facts are sufficient to show that the Madison. If it was detrimental to the South short terms, without note, interest, witness, or | in their hands, it should never have been formed, and should cease to exist:

REGISTERED OR FOREIGN TONNAGE 481,450 743,312 197,967 South - 125,877 It will be seen that during the period of to excite the regrets which the memory of past | States had the carrying trade of all Europe— Prior to the Revolution, the people of the three-fold in nineteen years, while that of the Colonies, North and South, and particularly South was not quite doubled. This was the The manufacture of many articles was prohib- riod, the necessity of paying the public debt, ited by law; and if these restrictions were being and the gradual habituation of the people to gradually removed, their effect was still felt in the payment of indirect taxes, enabled the Rethe habits of dependence upon England which | publican Administration of Mr. Madison, back-In consequence of this state of things, nearly | houn, and Clay, to impose additional duties, for

Alexandria, and Baltimore, which were then have nothing to allege against his consistency. I tion has our hearty concurrence and commendsequently loses in dignity what is gained in the other. It is the logic of Mr. Benton that have been detected, and the attitude assumed

prosperity of the South in colonial times. The truth is, she had at that time almost no comtract a monument or memorial, however insignately and the south in colonial times. The trace a monument or memorial, however insignately and the south in colonial times. The trace a monument or memorial, however insignately and the south in colonial times. The trace a monument or memorial, however insignately a settlers, but for the south in colonial times. The trace a monument or memorial, however insignately a settlers, but for the south in colonial times. The trace a monument or memorial, however insignately a settlers and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas, not as bona fide to the settlers are settlers. The trace a monument or memorial, however insignately a settlers are settlers. merce at all. She possessed no shipping, no nificant, of a primeval splendor in our native rights of its legal electors, not only as a violasailors, no merchants, no cities-if otherwise, State, which at all eclipsed the existing state of tion of the peace of the Union and the rights | scoundrelism of the border ruffians. The Intelshume of Benton's Thirty Years' View," which lower they, what became of them, where were they, what became of them, where things. So far from it, we are glad to believe subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared per, and until recently has been either Pro-Sla. that the people of North Carolina have greatly New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, improved in intelligence and virtue, in arts and prior to the Revolution, were poor colonies. agriculture, within thirty or forty years, not- late their own domestic institutions in their own part poor men, who came to America to enjoy three-fold, farms long worn out have been re- cate the rights of the people thereof. they lived chiefly by the cultivation of the schools established, and the use of the print- will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of however, that the official organ would never have to live within themselves. They found it ne- as every one can see; and it is universally often in contravention of English prohibitory fed, and more regard is paid to their social ing-they pledge no resistance to the admission laws, and thus commenced that multiplicty of rights than was accorded to them by our ancest of slave States, say nothing of Slavery in this towns and cities, and which is no less necessary gone deterioration, but the progress of civiliza- Law. While faint suggestions are beginning to the development of the various faculties of tion is onward. The masses have become to come, even from the South, of the necessity

EDITORIAL NOTES.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The New York Know Nothings met in Council at Binghamton on the 28th ultimo, and continued in session two or three days. Great efforts were made by the leading men of the Order to prevent the expression of a sentiment on the subject of Slavery, which might be distasteful to the South. It is said that a number of leading Southern politicians were present, who were backed by the Silver Grays and Hard Shells in the effort to procure the ratification of the Philadelphia Platform without alteration. It seems that this ultra pro-slavery movement was defeated; but, to all practical intents, the policy adopted will answer even a better purpose than that of ratifying the Philadelphia Platform, since it may delude a few soft-headed friends of Freedom into its support, without giving the least guaranty of effective action against Slavery. We present the platform and resolutions entire. It will be seen that the feeble promise of hostility to Slavery extension is not admitted to the dignity of a plank in the platform; while the second, third, and fourth "planks," or sections of the platform, have an "awful squinting" at the old-fashioned Hunker abhorrence of "agita-THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.—The colored tion." There can be no doubt that these anti-"sectional" planks will always interpose immen who assisted in rescuing Jane, the colored, passable bars to anything like effective coun- woman, from the hands of Colonel Wheeler,

teraction of Slavery aggression, while it is were brought up for trial in the Pennsylvania hoped that the "resolutions" will amuse and | Court of Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday last, pacify the honest opponents of Slavery. "PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES. "First-Americans to rule America. "Second-The maintenance of the Union,

and the Compromises of the Constitution faith-

creed of the American Party of all sectional

danger the perpetuity of the Union. Fourth-No sectional interference in our

Papal power, through the bishops, prelates, priests, or ministers, of the Roman Catholic Church, as anti-republican in principle, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. "Sixth-Thorough reformation in the natu-" Seventh-The enactment of laws for the

protection of the purity of the ballot-box by the " Eighth-Free and reliable institutions for the education of all classes of the people, with the Bible as a text-book of our common schools

Kansas, deserves and should receive the unit condemnation of the American people, and the nstitution of Slavery should derive no extension from such repea

"Resolved, That in the organization of the American Order, the institution of involuntary not national in its character-a subject for the oleration of a difference of opinion by the citizens of the Northern and Southern States, and as such, has no rightful place in the platform of the National American Party.

None but the most unsophisticated can fai to see that this resolution is designed to dethe New York Know Nothings; but if they fail | not be doubted. The very fact that she chooses to see that they have been "sold" to the Silver Grays by the State Council, after reading this

The Softs, or Administration party, met at double face which is observable in those adopt ed by the Know Nothings at Binghamton. Enquirer, and Examiner, fierce and fiery advo- | fronted Wheeler in the presence of the court, ing.) North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and then, "like a boiled lobster, turned from (bloodhounds,) and Texas. The sixth depre- white to red," as her testimony proceeded, until, ganization: the eighth is as follows, being a ly left the court room "Resolved, That the National Administra-

speculators, and to arrest improvident and cor- will cherish the name of the upright Judge who in support of the American name abroad, as fendants of riot, but convicting two of them of

settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the sentiment in Missouri against the unparalleled in the bill organizing the said Territories, to eave the people perfectly free to form and reguway, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that all the power of the the Baltimore papers, and the National Intelli-Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages, and to vindi-

"Resolved, That the Democracy of this State has spoken out against them. It is apparent, the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States. They deem this an appro-

After all the rejoicings of the soft-headed cessary to cultivate the ruder mechanic arts, allowed that the slaves are better housed and Softs, these resolutions practically mean nothpursuits which is so essential to the growth of tors. The opinions of politicians have under. District, and not a word of the Fugitive Slave the mind. They resorted to the sea, and be- more intelligent, and therefore more humane. of repealing the Fugitive Bill, and restoring Squatter Sovereigns blacked his face, ducked came distinguished as mariners all over the The slave is less ignorant and degraded, and Freedom to Kansas, as an indispensable means world, by their enterprise in fishing on the therefore less despised. We must hence con- of pacification, these brave Free Soil Softs and river, in a small boat, without oar or rudder. coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, or clude that Mr. Benton, like the majority of Know Nothings of New York are too modest President Pierce, who is ready to call out the in catching whales in the South Seas. The men, is prone to cherish an undue reverence to insist on such "fanatical" measures. We United States troops to assist in recapturing a product of these fisheries was the principal ele- for the past, and to exaggerate the virtues and far more respect the Hards, in their open oppo- fugitive slave, has never issued so much as a ment of Northern commerce with Europe, to endowments of our ancestors, at the expense of sition to Freedom, than these beggarly time- proclamation commanding the peace in Kanservers, who, in their endeavor to serve two sas. So far from it, he has removed Governor masters, God and Mammon, incur the merited | Reeder, because he would not become the mere contempt of all parties.

> and Soft Shell leaders, in bidding as they have which knew little of Liberty, except as a wild done for Free Soil votes, attests the overwhelm- dream, offered not half the insult and outrage ing strength of the Anti-Slavery sentiment in to the people of England, which Franklin New York. They bow to that sentiment, in | Pierce has heaped upon the People of the Uniorder to cheat the people out of the realization | ted States. of their purposes. Hypocrisy is said to be the The latest news from Kansas is, that the rufhomage which vice pays to virtue; but it is by fian legislators have passed an enactment for no means disinterested. A valuable consideration of all county officers in the Terriion is always expected at least, and is too often | tory by themselves, to hold their places for six realized, we are sorry to say. It remains to be | years, and that, suiting the action to the word, seen whether the people of New York will suffer they have already engaged in the work of electthemselves to be cheated out of a fair expres- ing sheriffs, constables, &c. We presume the sion of their abhorrence of Slavery aggression next news will be that they have, in imitaby these cunning demagogues. The idea of an | tion of the French National Assembly, declared honest enemy of Slavery voting with the party | themselves en permanence. We hope so. The of Franklin Pierce—the signer of the Nebraska | St. Lawrence Democrat, quoted with approbabill, and the aider and abettor of Atchison and tion by the National Intelligencer, speaks in Stringfellow, in the perpetration of the Kansas | terms of just indignation at this unparalleled frauds and violence-voting to put his minions outrage upon constitutional Freedom. We are into office, who have just lauded him and his clearly of the opinion that neither Barataria Administration—is too preposterous to be en- nor the Isle of Pines has ever been disgraced tertained for a moment. Every true friend of by a band of pirates half so lost to all sense of Freedom will abandon these time-serving dem- | decency and honor as those ruffians who have agogues, and enter heartily into the support of usurped dominion in Kansas. It would be unthe Republican Party.

border ruffians could not uederstand. in Philadelphia. The trial has proven highly interesting, and has brought to light important of the downfall of Santa Anna, the freedom of acts bearing upon the case of Passmore Wil- the press has been revived, and that several liamson. It is at length made clear that free- newspapers suppressed by him have reappeardom was not forced upon the woman against ed. The populace threw down his statue, and Third—The absolute exclusion from the her own wishes, but that she had planned her would have dragged it through the streets if escape, as well as she knew how, before leaving they had not been prevented by the acting doctrines that are against the sense of any por- Washington. The testimony of Wheeler was Government. tion of the American Union, and the disuse positive as to the forcible abduction of the DEATH OF JUDGE CRANCHagainst the constitutional rights of the States, or the intention or effect of which shall be to enthe intention of the e "Fifth-Hostility to the assumptions of the phia as a witness. He states that he has conest man than Judge Cranch." This, we be-Samuel Smith. He makes a pretty good case around her, (his love for the property must

to which the witnesses testify.

slaves have too much reason to feel in this en-

lightened Republic, will sufficiently explain her will allow. We have never read details more awake to the duty of punishing Railroad Comforward voluntarily, at her peril, to give in her recklessness of human life? And are we never Syracuse on the 29th ult., and went through a sisue of veracity between Ambassador Wheeler reason in the world why these precautions may in a series. "cut and dried" for the occasion by imony of the latter is the more ponderable sub- from the rapidity of the rates of travel, and the strong Free Soil proclivities. The committee's vice;" but it was no go. Judge Kelly and tracks; and where there is no such press of resolutions were amended by the Convention, acting Attorney General Mann, of the State business, as in the South, serious accident but in such a way as to present the same | court, are said to have acted with great firm | rarely occur. But, in all parts of the country, ness and dignity. They told the United States Railroad Companies should be compelled t were vindicated, and Jane was sent beyond the the Companies for injuries sustained by pass

YELLOW FEVER IN NORFOLK AND PORTS KANSAS.—We present two or three highly in- holy cause. We noticed a week or two ago the case of Miss Andrews, a young and lovely girl

per, and until recently has been either Pro-Slavery or culpably silent while the villany of the gencer of this city, have also roundly condemned the outlaws; and that even the Union, at length, said a word against the Missouri ruffians for any outrage they could commit on the people of Kansas; but it has been stimulated to utter a faint disapproval of their conduct, because they have had the temerity to censure and deride the The ruffians have lately been guilty of a gross utrage upon a Rev. Mr. Butler, whose offence consisted in saying that he would vote to make

it may awaken a kindred feeling of enthusiasm

Kansas a free State. For this offence, these him, and at length put him into the Missouri tool of Atchison, Stringfellow, & Co. James II. The slippery policy of these Know Nothing | considering that he was a King, in an age

just to the memory of Lafitte to compare him with these pets and favorites of the Administration. The Pirate of the Gulf had a touch of generosity and manliness, accompanied by a lignity and urbanity which the best of these

MEXICO.—It is said that, as a consequence

lieve, is the general estimate of him in Wash-

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION'S CHURCH IN AMERICA. - Our attention has been Trusty, President, and Anthony Bowen, Secretary, and prays for an "equal, full, clear, and

slightly.

Coroner Samuel W. Earl, on Wednesday even

ing, had all the bodies of the dead collected to-gether, and conveyed to the Lyceum Hall,

until nine o'clock, Thursday morning.

DR. HANNEGAN'S STATEMENT.

dentown road by a side road, which crosses the

railroad at the place where the accident oc-

curred. I heard no whistle, no notice of any

train. I saw no train pass; and on looking both up and down the railroad, saw no train.

I drove on to the railroad; but on arriving

close to the railroad, I heard a rustling noise

halted on the rails. The train was positively

moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour. I

was driving at about ten miles an hour. The

upset the carriage, containing my wife, her father, Thomas Antrim, Esq., his wife, my child, and myself. I was thrown out on to the

ground. I bear the mark of the concussio

on my shoulder. My family were only slightly

I attribute the melancholy accident to the

engineer not ringing the bell nor giving any

alarm, but backing the train at the almost de-

act of the Legislature fixes the maximum rate

of speed through the borough of Burlington,

which extends to where the accident occurred

at six miles per hour.] I have been cautious

from a preceding accident—a wagon contain ing several members of my family having been

oroken, during my absence, by the fright of the corse, a few years ago. I am an elder of Dr.

Miller's Presbyterian Church at Columbus,

where I have been practicing medicine for the

LATEST FROM THE WOUNDED.

be twenty-three, of whom two persons are unrec-

ognised. The number of persons disabled is fifty, besides a large number with minor inju-

or six of the wounded are considered fatally in-

jured; the others are getting along comforta

bly. Several mistakes have occurred in the list

derived from articles in possession of the de-

ceased. The Coroner commenced the inquest

A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Charleston Mercury grows jubilant over

ne idea of a Southern confederacy. It says:

'Cotton would be our army and navy-cotton

would command for us the respect of nations.

No provision seems to be made, no thought had

for Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and other

slave States which do not produce that staple

"If cotton is the king," what will become o

these States? It is likely they would take t

manufacturing, and in that event the Mercury'.

notions of free trade with England would not

ake so well. But we apprehend that the single

bond of Slavery would not harmonize all the d

verse interests of the Southern States; and if the

present Union should be broken up, some half

dozen confederacies or independent States

Staunton Spectator.
The Spectator is right. The dissolving pro

cess once commenced, who can tell where it will stop? In all probability, there would be

at least three if not more confederacies formed

gia and South Carolina would contend for the

supremacy as commercial States—as also would

Alabama and Louisiana. Savannah would be

New Orleans. St. Louis, which now derives

be reduced to the condition of Natchez or

Vicksburg-and Baltimore, which has been

materially enriched by the trade of Pennsyl

vania, Indiana, and Ohio, would be compara

tively impoverished by the transfer of her cap

ital to Philadelphia and New York. As a com

mercial speculation, therefore, the dissolution

consequently, the commercial classes of th

South are, almost to a man, ranged upon the

side of the "Constitution as it is." So is the

great middle class, the yeomanry of the South,

NEGRO CONSPIRACY IN MISSISSIPPI,

The Marion (Miss.) Republican gives an ac-

ount of the discovery of a negro conspiracy at

"A trustworthy negro on a neighboring plantation, after having received pledges of

secrecy, revealed the existence of a conspiracy

to an overseer, and requested him to repair to

a certain place, in the midst of a dark, unfre

quented swamp, and see for himself. The over-seer did not go, but the next morning he took

every indication of a large crowd having been

dled, and, from appearances, they calculated

was held, and it was decided that the negroes

there existed several other organizations, which

Garlandsville, Jasper county. It says:

American (Washington) Organ.

out of the debris of the present Union.

would be constructed out of its fragments.

at ten o'clock this morning.

f killed, in consequence of names having been

Philadelphia, August 30 .- The number of

last thirty-two years.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We stated last week that both the Editors of sympathy to the medium, and in part of the the Intelligencer, "we believe-certainly Mr. new force called by Reichenbach (and by him Gales—have petitioned Congress" for the abo- claimed to have been demonstrated) the Odylic lition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. force - something distinct from, and yet in The impression had long been on our minds, some respects similar to, magnetism and elec but it seems we were mistaken. We have ex- tricity. He takes his stand on the ground that amined the list of some twelve hundred respect- the effects are nothing but mundane ones; that able petitioners, but find neither of the names the pretended revelations are only wrought out of those gentlemen on it. We promptly make in the mind of the medium, under the influence the correction. We have, however, no occasion of his questioner; and that in every case where

"THEY WILL NOT BE COMFORTED."

ing his facts, has established his position. He Our neighbors of the Sentinel are hard to says the effects follow in the cases where the please. Every now and then, in chorus with spirits are challenged to prevent them, by those the Washington Union and the Organ, they who discredit their influence, as much as where complain that the Union is imperilled-that they are invoked by those who give their be Free Soil and Abolition have swept the entire lief; that the same pretended spirit can be North, from Maine to Minnesota-they deal in made to contradict himself, back and forth, the most startling figures of rhetoric, such as most absurdly; and yet more—that in numer-"portentous," ominous," "threatening," clouds ous cases, spirits are said to have been sum and darkness—they declare the old parties pros- moned, given full accounts of their death. &c... trate and lifeless-that Abolition is rampant- while the supposed persons were actually livthat Seward, and Greeley, and Garrison, rule ing or never had an existence. All these everything. They regard the future as charged | things, and many more like them, the author with mighty events, which a month or a year claims, warrants him to say there is no such may bring upon the devoted South. And yet, real spiritual existence. The knowledge alin the next breath, when we attempt to calm | ready in the mind of the querist is only reflectdown their fears, by showing that the triumph | ed back to him by the medium; and he can so of Freedom will produce none of the direful control the revelation as to make it the most consequences which their excited fancies have | contradictory or absurd, if he chooses to do it conjured up-that the Union will not be dissolv- The volume is written with much care; it is ed, nor the rights of the States invaded—they | cool and deliberate in its reasoning; the statewheel about, and laugh us to scorn, for the bare | ments wear the air of candid investigation suggestion that the party of Freedom will tri- names are given, and facts, with dates, &c. umph in the coming Presidential election! all evidently proceeds from a mind that has How strange! They tell their readers that reflected much on the subject, and we should Free Soil is triumphant; and if we join them say, also, from one who has felt that there are in that opinion, they fly at us with the charge difficulties in it, but who, after patient investiof "delusion," "dreams of fanaticism," and gation, has reached a conclusion satisfactory to other equally complimentary phrases. Well, | himself and to others to whom he has comm gentlemen, have it your own way until the elec- | nicated his thoughts. It is worth reading, and tion, and then the people will have it theirs. G. | probably the best and clearest exposition of the

The Revielv.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, Social and Individual. By Peter Bayne, M. A. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1855. Here is a new writer, whose name we do not by mere denial, loud assertion, or vituperation. recollect to have met with before. But he is a | The first part is devoted to the exposure of the man of no mean power, and grapples with his noted Andrew Jackson Davis, who is proved to subject as one who is conscious of his strength. be ignorant, and something worse—utterly un-We thank Messrs. Gould & Lincoln for intro- worthy of regard as to his pretensions to sciducing him so well to the American reading ence, and still more so as to his candor or love public. His aim is to meet the pantheistic phi- of truth. President Mahan backs up his stateosophy of Carlyle, and the atheistic materialism ments by some curious facts about this infidely of Comte. Perhaps there is little danger in gen- | prophet, who claims for his own revelations a eral from the latter, since comparatively few, we authority which he denies to that of his God. believe, will be disposed to toil through the The wonder to us has always been, how any heavy volumes of the French philosopher in the | man of common sense could have the patience original, or even the large single one of Miss to read through such a tissue of absurdities as Martineau's abridgment. But the writings of his Great Harmonia, except for some such Carlyle are more to be dreaded, as they come to purpose as that of President Mahan; and he, ns invested with such a strange power of style | we suspect, if he did it, found it no easy task. and thought, and thus insinuate their poison when hardly apprehended. Mankind so love to demonstration of the claim of the Bible to be a hear of the nobleness and dignity of human na- revelation of God. The only unpleasant thing ture, to deify as it were themselves-at least, about this, to our mind, is its seeming admis hero-worship and its kindred adorations are so sion of the necessity of defending God's Book, grateful to the weakness and depravity of the as opposed by the wild vagaries of spiritualists. human heart, that the pantheism which seems It looks too much like admitting for the moto give both a form and an essence to such vis- ment the possibility of any resemblance beions of perfectibility is to be apprehended. We tween them. But the argument is perfectly find, accordingly, these views diffused in many | conclusive; and, perhaps, even as Moses was a latent shape through the literature of the willing to let the rod of God's power lie down present day. Mr. Bayne, professing himself a beside those of Jaunes and Jambres, the Egypgreat admirer of Carlyle as an artist in what he | tian magicians, so President Mahan felt as to puts his hand to by way of literary effort, man- the Word of God, in relation to these pretended fully, however, comes forth to break his lance revelations, especially as the true Word utterly with him, and, in our view, has successfully car- | condemns the false. ried down by his bold thrust this champion of a | Our author's work is seasonable, and w new form of infidelity. He admits that Carlyle's | wish it may exert the influence he designed to biographies of Burns and others are master secure in writing it; but many are much slower pieces of skill, especially that of Burns; and to believe truth than error, if this latter wear has endeavored, by a similar mode of illustra- the guise of the strange and wonderful. S. tion, to present the influence of Christian Life. The biographies he has given us are three, under the heading, Christianity the Basis of Social Life, viz: those of Howard; and the Rise of Philanthrophy, Wilberforce; and the Development of Philanthrophy, and Bridgett the Christian Freeman; also, three others—those of John Fos. you a few lines, to let you know where w ter, Thomas Arnold, and Thomas Chalmers, stand. under the heading of Christianity the Basis of Individual Character. They are preceded by cratic Party in this State divided, substantially some very clear statements of principles and exhibitions of the defectiveness of the pantheistic latter under that of Senator Gwin. These theory in relation to life, social and individual; two bodies, through the efforts of their central and followed by a shorter exposition of Comte's | committees, united this spring, in calling philosophy, with its bald atheistic hypotheses. Mr. Bayne's volume has met with high commend- astonishment of everybody, the North prevailed ation in Great Britain, where it was first pub- and succeeded in nominating a ticket most dis lished, and we think deservedly so. It is a book tasteful to the Southern chivalry; but the mos that must make its way among all lovers of that ultra doughface resolutions were adopted, which is solid and useful, combined with what ever, there is a signal failure. The Chivalry too is attractive and interesting. His biogra- want offices, not resolutions. They have en phies are fine specimens of his powers as a joyed almost a monopoly of official favors eve writer in this branch of literature; his style is since the organization of the State, until the clear, graphic, and forcible; many of his illus- began to think that they had acquired a sort of trations beautifully set forth the truths they are designed to convey, and the characters depict- and thus it is Tammany vs. Chivalry, in th ed cannot but impress the mind of his reader | great race for the spoils. Tammany for once with the correctness of his judgment in select- succeeds, and the result is, their ticket is reing them as examples to place in the rich frames of his portrait gallery. One of them and not body in the party, who are anxiously looking the least in point of interest, Bridgett, is a new around to see where they shall go. one to us. But he was indeed worthy to stand alongside of Howard and Wilberforce, humble pletely merged in the Know Nothings. It has though he was in his origin, and his sphere of action was different in its nature. We should like to make some extracts from this volume, if active Southern leaders. But the Whigs were we had room; but we have not, and, too, would always in a hopeless minority, and their leaders rather say to our readers, examine the work yourselves, and you will feel that a few passages culled here and there would fail to do justice to with many sound Democrats, who have been the whole blended power of its interest, as it compelled to leave their party by its course in lies within the compass of some five hundred or | putting forward, as candidates for office, men

Modean Mysteries Explained and Exposed. In four the political backs who live by plundering the Parts. I. Clairvoyant Revelations of A. J. Davis. State, and who make politics a trade. H. Phenomena of Spiritualism Explained and Exposed. have in this way drawn in hundreds, who have of the Spirit of God, as compared with the Evidence that these Manifestations are from the Spirits of Men IV. Clairvoyant Revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg By Rev. A. Mahan, first President of Cleveland Unive

love to see a good book presented in.

more pages. The type and paper are such as we have given the secret Order great strength

Among all the various works which have been called forth by the spiritualists, as they men who desire good laws and good institutions much logical precision and cateful induction as this of President Mahan's. Whether or not it will succeed in opening the eyes of any of the votaries of this new species of revelation, we cannot say: but on the candid reader his we cannot say; but on the candid reader his arguments seem likely to have effect. He adit, and numerous effects strangely fitted to deceive those who do not carefully investigate, be in about a week.

G. things. He affirms that they are the result in part of the mesmeric power, and the transfer that the American Party can. He is in ecstation. He is essentially these two wrongs make one right?

cies over the result of the Philadelphia Convention. He is especially bitter against President Pierce and his old friend Jefferson Davis.

Pierce and his old friend Jefferson Davis. of the inquirer's thoughts by the mesmeri

> want of organization and concert of action. The expense of political meetings is very heavy in this State; and as most Anti-Slavery men are in very moderate pecuniary circumstances, they are not able to devote much time or money to the cause. But we are watching anxiously to the cause. But we are watching anxiously convention of the people of Kansas, to meet in the course of organization and concert of action. Above all the time blowing. Above all the time blowing. Above all the time blowing. The despatches of the French and English roads should exercise more than ordinary care and discretion, and never presume they are not able to devote much time or money in the course of organization and concert of action. The despatches of the French and English roads should exercise more than ordinary care and discretion, and never presume they are and discretion, and never presume they are out of the reach of danger.
>
> CORONER'S INVESTIGATION. e course of events East, and it is with joy is looked upon as a thing so far off, and as hav- fused by the untoward events in Kansas. ng so little bearing upon our immediate inter-

I have often thought that a series of letters, less riptive of our State, its society, soil, climate, less persons and thick-headed bullies of the and the inducements it presents to settlers to not fight. Never was a greater mistake. we know not, but whoever essays the task must reasoning; for such a book cannot be set aside State. Yours. BRYANT.

false pretensions of spiritualism yet given to

the public. What answer will be made to it

meet President Mahan with an equal array of

Another portion of his work is a powerful

FROM CALIFORNIA

As the political world, on this Pacific coas

s now in full motion, I thought I would sen

You will remember that last year the Deme

into a Northern and Southern faction-the fo

Convention, to nominate candidates for

State offices. This Convention met, and, to the

divine right to them. But the Tammany Dem-

ceived with coldness by some, and spurned with

On the other hand, the Whig Party is com-

no existence as a party in this State. There was

considerable Northern feeling prevailing amor

seized upon the new idea of a secret society

with avidity, hoping by its means to obtain

They have proclaimed their intention of build-

ing up a new party, free from the control of

united with them for no other purpose than to

a reform is truly needed here, for there is not

probably a State in the Union cursed with such

share of the loaves and fishes. These, united

ontempt by others, constituting a very large

ocrats have as keen a relish for office as they-

mer under the lead of Mr. Broderick, and the

To the Editor of the National Era:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 30, 1855.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer. THE BITTER FRUITS-THE SUICIDE OF SLAVERY.

Our news from Western Missouri is of omninous and most discouraging character. That region is suffering from mildew and blight. Its lory is dimmed, its spirits abated, and its hope

The emigration to Kansas has been almost entirely checked. Emigrants from the Northern or free States have ceased to go to Kansas, be- in Kansas—and who shall tell the end? cause they can find as good lands elsewhere, not cursed by mob law, nor ruled by non-resident bullies. Emigrants from the Southern in Missouri in making Kansas a slave State.

But their resolutions comprised all their aid—
which is not "material" enough for the crisis.

Thus the Slavery propagandists, who repealed which is not "material" enough for the crisis.

When slaveholders of Alabama and Georgia
emigrate, they go to Louisiana, Arkansas, and slave State, will make Missouri free; and in

ng their friends? grants shun Missouri and Kansas as plague shun Missouri and Kansas, because here is the pattle ground between Slavery and Free Soil. the sun, is neglected and idle; occupied by a Atchison and Stringfellow? few honest and earnest but disheartened pioneers, and lorded over by a dozen or two feudal yrants of Missouri, who curse by their presence

he land they have desolated. Such is Kansas—poor, neglected, and despised—and Western Missouri stands infected by the horrible contagion of outlawry, and dwindles lay—that matters are gloomy enough in westsettlers, buying their outfits and their equip- coming after the locomotive, were now in front, ments of husbandry. The farmers find no mar- and pushed forward by the locomotive. ket for their horses, mules, oxen, and cows. ing stock for all men. "Dead—dead—dead"—
may be written on all the country—so deep and

sastrous has been the fall from the high and fond hopes of the next year. In May last, the editor of the Intelligences was in Kentucky, and he met numerous of the most respectable and wealthy farmers of that western Missouri. They spoke of the intention they had of removing to Kansas or western Missouri; but said they had abandoned it utthe Old World or from the free States, who are States; and it is impossible to conceive of the deep hatred thus generated towards our whole

State in the Northern half of the Union.

and who are prepared to be thus deluded. He admired the perfect honesty, too, of many by admired the perfect honesty, too, of many by admired the perfect honesty. The mean time, Governor roote of Missis the property of the and murder the innabitants. Two white men, here is not they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and murder the innabitants. Two white men, here is not they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and murder the innabitants. Two white men, here is not they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors thit they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and murder the innabitants. Two white men, here is not they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and murder the innabitants. Two white men, here is not they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors this they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors the first they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors the first they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors the first they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors the first they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and of the doctors the first they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and they had a right to try to keep Kansas the and they had a right to try to keep Kansas the a

and the dangers to the Union from the Aboli- they were sent west by the money of a society; dead bodies were taken out of the ruins, and tempted without them." tionists, are of course his great themes. He and so they held county meetings in Missouri, and so they held county meetings in Missouri, others were so badly injured that they died as soon as they got to the hotel at Burlington. It are from fifty to sixty persons have the finding of the first of the source of course his great themes. He and so they held county meetings in Missouri, and s very, or to avert a dissolution of the Union, and these Missourians "hirelings" too? And did been wounded, some seriously and others only

What a pity Pierce did not make Foote a Cab ernment from their hands. Missouri votes ductors of the respective trains were running net officer, instead of Davis! His great object elected the present body of men, who insult according to regulations, both being on the same evidently is, to bring the Order into close affiliation with the Chivalry Democrats, and at the ling themselves "the Legislatuse of Kansas." each other, we do not know; but it placed the same time pave the way for his return to the | This body of men are helping themselves to fat | Philadelphia train in a very dangerous position. United States Senate. It would be a rich speculations by locating "the seat of Government," and getting town lots for their votes. Foote of California, meet again on the floor of the Senate, and embrace each other as loving rolling better the senate, and embrace each other as loving citizens of Kansas who do not believe Negro would have run into him. Unless a company course.

As to the Anti-Slavery cause, it has quite a number of friends in the State, but their influence, thus far, has been but little felt, for

> September next, and frame a Constitution for we hail the prospect of a speedy deliverance their government. This movement will be of the North from Southern dictation. It is supported by thousands in Kansas; and it will difficult to get the mass of the people to take rally and bring to their aid the Northern States, nuch interest in the Anti-Slavery question. It | that have been for the time staggered and con-

The next Congress will find then this issue ests, that it is laid aside in the eager pursuit of | before them-a free State Constitution presentwealth. It seems as though there was a great | ed by one portion of the people of Kansas, and gulf separating us from the rest of the States, the Pro-Slavery territorial laws of the present and we are looking anxiously for a railroad, to fraudulent Legislature. The House of Repre span that gulf, as a means of bringing us practically within the Union; and until then, the Free Soil or Anti-Nebraska. The Pro-Slavery eople will not feel any great interest in na- law of the bogus Legislature will be rejected, tional politics. The result is, our political papers are filled with praise of their friends, and not valid—and the contest will then be on acabuse of opposing candidates for office. Our cepting the Constitution presented by the Free collitics is a mere scramble for office, and our State people. The Free State Constitution may est citizens are heartily disgusted with the pass the House, but not the Senate. But the I have some hopes that the effect will be as disastrous to Missouri and the friends of Freedom will be able to organize a South. Kansas will be left to anarchy. The party soon, that will be founded on sound prin- | Slavery that is there will flee from it-perhaps tiples, and do something to regenerate our even the slave property of western Missouri ate. But it will require a good deal of cour- give way under the panic, and seek safety in the cotton fields and sugar plantations of Texas.

nerce, agricultural and mineral productions, West, that the Northern and Eastern men will some among us and here establish a home, sons of New England and of the Middle States night be interesting to your numerous read- | do not like to fight. They would rather workers; and if I can spare time from my business, plough—build towns, railroads—make money, I will endeavor to write you a few upon those and raise families, than fight. But fight they ubjects, if you think they will be acceptable. will, if need be. Remember, the sons of New England shed the first blood in the American Of one thing our Eastern friends may rest as England shed the first blood in the American sured—California can never be made a slave Revolution; they were the last to furl their flags in that terrible struggle. They have never isgraced their country by cowardice, and they will not. They are Americans, with spirit, courage, endurance, and deep love of liberty, to animate them. The Free State men in Kansas will fight before they will be disfranchised

> Here comes, then, the suicide of Slavery. Th outrages committed by Atchison and his fellows in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and by Stringfellow and his followers in subugating Kansas to non-resident rule, will oring on a collision, first in Congress, and then

and trampled on. Mark the word.

Slavery will never sustain itself in a border State by the sword. It may conquer in some respects; but it can never "conquer a peace." States do not go to Kansas, because they will Never! never! Once light the fires of internecine not put their slave property in peril, by taking it into a Territory where there is a strong Free while you defend it. Slaveholders will not stay Soil element threatening the security of slaves. to meet the fight. Property is timid, and the Any man of sense might have foreseen this result. Alabama and Georgia may hold public meetings, and resolve to sustain the slaveholders the slave are gone, it will be found that Mis-

l'exas. They do not come with their slaves endeavoring to expel abolition from Kansas, to Missouri or to Kansas. Call they that back- they will fill both Kansas and Missouri with an entire free white population—worth more to the Thus the matter stands: The Northern emi- two States than all the negroes in America. Is not the Kansas outrage the suicide of Slapots of the nation. The Southern emigrants | very? Have not the people of Missouri, interested in the preservation of Slavery in the State, brought themselves into a desperate pre The result is, Kansas, the fairest land under dicament by following the insane counsels of

APPALLING DISASTER ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of August 30. The train of cars which left Philadelphia at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, consisting away under the moral leprosy of its mobocratic of five passenger cars, baggage car, and loco leaders. We are assured by two gentlemen of high position in western Missouri, but totally differing in political sentiment—one upholding the arrival of the eight o'clock New York train the oligarchy that controls the affairs and tramfrom Jersey city, which passes at this place. ples upon the people's sovereignty in Kansas, After waiting for from five to ten minutes, and the other deploring the accursed madness of the New York train not appearing, the Philadelphia train went forward slowly, watching for ern Missouri. Business in dull. Commerce is the approach of the downward train. It had stagnant. Money is exceedingly scarce, and a gone forward about a mile and a quarter, when panic pervades the people. The fifty thousand the New York train came in sight. The whise emigrants that ought this season to have poured the for the breaks and to reverse the engine was over into Kansas are not there. The prairie blown, and the Philadelphia train commenced sod remains unbroken. The sound of the axe backing, and soon got under rapid headway for and the whoop of the husbandman is not heard. Burlington again. In this reverse movement, Western Missouri towns are not thronged with the passenger cars, usually placed behind, and

ket for their horses, mules, oxen, and cows. The engineer, being with the locomotive, of Alabama and Louisiana. Savannah would be There is no new and large trade springing up course had not the advantage of seeing what pitted against Charleston, and Mobile agains n Kansas. The much-vaunted Kansas towns lie | was ahead of the backward-going train. He eglected—a mockery to their owners, a laugh- had run but a quarter of a mile, and a mile the larger portion of her great trade from Illi nois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, would from Burlington, when the first passenger car came in collision with a light pleasure wagon, driven by Dr. Hannegan, of Columbus, New Jersey, who attempted to cross the track in front of the cars. The wagon contained Dr. Hannegan, his wife, and two children. The former, it is said, is hard of hearing, and by State, such as form so large a portion of the this infirmity caused an accident nearly similar, population of Missouri, who inquired earnestly | but not so fatal, near Beverly, about a year ago. about the condition of things in Kansas and in | The Doctor had seen the ears pass as he was driving down the road, and, supposing all safe, neglected to keep a proper lookout.

The first passenger car struck the two horses terly, for the reason that they would never think of taking their families to a region where law was set aside, presses mobbed, and men driven ty feet on one side of the track, and the other the majority of its voters. And so it will remain, despite and efforts of the Quitmans and the Clingmans, from the country by irresponsible and unknown bands of regulators. They preferred the rule turned round and upset, none of its inmates be forty yards on the other side. The wagon was to shake it from its propriety. of law to anarchy. In a recent trip through ing injured except in slight bruises. The front several Northwestern States, we found that the car, (A,) after striking the horses, ran forward same circumstances were most industriously and off the track about one hundred yards, and and fatally used to divert emigration to those over a small embankment; the second car (B) States, and to prejudice Missouri and Kansas was thrown directly across the track; the third car (C) went through car B, and stopped diagonal ting stories of insults and outrages committed by Missourians on the persons of emigrants from lowed, and ran into car C. The fifth passenger car and the baggage car stopped without found ascending the Missouri river, are circula- leaving the track. The two latter were not inted in the newspapers all through the free jured, but three of the other passenger cars were knocked to peices, and many of their oc-

cupants were killed, wounded, and maimed. It is impossible to describe the horrible scene | with him some friends, and went to the spot destably higher. Between these two fires, Missouri is leading that ensued. The cars were piled upon each ignated by the faithful negro. There they saw on her languid existence. St. Louis is retarded other, and numbers of human beings were lying effect a political reform of this kind. And such in a most woful way. Our railroads creep at among the ruins—some dead, some dying, some assembled; horses had been tied up, fires kinsnail's pace. We build ten miles while other shricking from pain. Those saved in the train, Western States build one hundred. In every and the passengers on the down train, aided by that upwards of one hundred negroes had there a corrupt band of politicians as the State of department of life, we feel the paralysis. In- citizens of Burlington, who were quickly in- assembled on the preceding night. They left California. They have thus rapidly grown into stead of bounding forward, buoyant, strong, and powerful political party, composed mainly of men who desire good laws and good institutions as the preceding light. They have thus rapidly grown into stead of bounding forward, buoyant, strong, and formed of the terrible accident, went to work the spot, and the neighborhood was quickly a powerful political party, composed mainly of rejoicing, we sit with dull eyes and heavy to rescue the wounded and dying from the alarmed. Several negroes are the rejoicing, we set the preceding light. They formed of the terrible accident, went to work the spot, and the neighborhood was quickly a large to the spot of t are termed, of the present day, none that we established, and sound, true, practical men, to have seen has entered on the purpose of ex
These are the bitter fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a wicked and wrong as well as Agnew's and Kelly's taverns, were the Missouri Compromise—a wicked and wrong as well as Agnew's and Kelly's taverns, were full deed, that will yet bring a hell of bitter. These are the bitter fruits of the repeal of ed to Burlington, where many private houses, ment was prevailing in the country; a council ploding their high pretensions, and placing them on a correct well-defined here with so them on a correct, well-defined basis, with so their own selfish ends; and, in order to insure demand that repeal. The South never asked ception of the dead. Some had been crushed to be executed, when the crowd relented, fearand their remains scattered in every direction; and they confessed that the conspiracy extend-Every step since taken has deepened the many were suffering from crushed limbs, bro- ed throughout a large section of country; that

The scene was a heart-sickening one; but, they call schools, in the neighborhood; and that mits the facts of various sorts adduced — that again, this plan does not meet with favor men to make Kansas free. It had been Free amid amid all its terrors, there were noble inextraordinary exhibitions take place, of the from a very large and influential portion of the Soil, by solemn compact, for thirty-five years; stances of resignation, a self-sacrificing spirit and march, increasing their number as they moving tables, and similar developments of physical force. He admits, too, the frequency of rappings, the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions of all kinds proposed up to a certain limitation of the correctness of answers to questions. What the result of these things and they naturally were incensed to see its character changed. The South would have been acter changed. The South would have been far more indignant if a slave Territory had been thus, by unexpected act of Congress, converted thus, by unexpected act of Congress, converted thus, by unexpected act of Congress, converted the proposed up to a certain limitation of and who deem it most ruinous to the Order to acter changed. The South would have been far more indignant if a slave Territory had been thus, by unexpected act of Congress, converted the conference of Convention meets, which it is understood will be in about a week.

The free States had a right to be indignant others more dangerously wounded. One individual, with his foot crushed, refused to receive sumption is that they intended to sack the place In the mean time, Governor Foote of Missis- ed-and they had a right to try to keep Kansas the aid of the doctors till they had relieved the and murder the inhabitants. Two white men,

the special advocate of the secret Order. He is now perambulating the State, making speeches wherever he can get an audience. Slavery grants as "paupers and hirelings," because the special advocate of the secret Order. He is now perambulating the State, making speeches wherever he can get an audience. Slavery grants as "paupers and hirelings," because thanks of persons ready to aid them. Eleven as such a scheme would never have been at State.

mportant, though not decisive. Bombardment of Sweaborg .- The city and fortifications of Sweaborg were bombarded by the Allied fleet on the 11th instant, with terrible effect. The place was literally destroyed.

By the arrival of a steamer, intelligence has each other, we do not know; but it placed the been received from the Baltic fleet, embracing a continuous account of the operations at Swea borg from the 9th to the 11th instant. The destruction of property and loss sustained by the Russians was immense. The Allies suffered only trifling losses. On the 13th, after the bom

magazines in the place blew up, together with

other military stores, projectiles, &c.

The despatches of the French and Englishterrible blow the Allies claim to have inflicted large as the whole State of Kentucky.

where they were arranged around the room, each one labelled with the name of the deceased, presenting a sad and imposing spectacle. The bodies that were identified were handed over to their friends; the remainder retained until Allies on the Tchernaya. The Russians were sence was considered. 60,000 strong, and the battle lasted for three Almonte, the Mexica After the jurors had been sworn, John Rodgers, Esq., foreman, asked permission of the Sardinians fought most bravely with the Allies, jurors that the examination be conducted by the Prosecuting Attorney, Garrett S. Cannon, and repelled the Russians with terrible loss Four or five thousand Russians were killed, and Esq. The jurors gave their assent to such ar-400 were taken prisoners. The loss of the Al- be published shortly.

es was but small. At this stage of the proceedings, the bodies The Russians were in complete retreat when were examined, and the inquest adjourned over the French reserve came up.

Omer Pasha had received orders to return to the Crimea, instead of going to Asia. I was driving to Burlington, for the purpose A St. Petersburgh dispatch says that Gortof crossing to Bristol, but went through Flor schakoff has received orders to sink the Rusence, to visit some patients in that place. I sian fleet if Sebastopol falls. was turning from the river road into the Bor-

General Simpson, commander of the British orces in the Crimea, telegraphs that the bom bardment of Sebastopol would be re-opened on the morning of the 17th.

The Secret Expedition.—The London Morning Post, the Ministerial paper, says that i has reason to expect stirring, and, hitherto, un expected news from the Crimea. This is supof cars moving. I immediately reined up, but the motion was so rapid that the horses only posed to refer to the great secret expedition. From Asia.—The latest accounts from Asia Minor say that Kars has been completely invested by the Russians, and the first paralle opened; and that all communication with Erzeroum has been stopped.

Turkey is sending reinforcements to the aid cars struck and killed the horses, broke and

of Kars. Denmark.-It is reported that the Danish Admiral, Mourier, has gone to Paris to ask the advice and assistance of the Emperor, touching the differences existing between Denmark and the United States, concerning the sound duties. Denmark fears that the United States will com-

mence hostilities by taking possession of the structive rate of thirty miles an hour. [An Danish West India Islands. France.—Wednesday, the 15th, being the fete of Napoleon, was a holyday on the Bourse. The festival was celebrated at the theatres, with illuminations, &c., and the commutation

of the sentences of 2,000 prisoners. Immense preparations were made for the reception of Queen Victoria, whom the Emperor went to meet at Boulogne on Tuesday. The Empress would not be present at the reception. Ex-President Fillmore was introduced to the Emperor by Minister Mason.

Italy.—Something has been said of a Con-

gress of statesmen to meet at Vienna, to settle the affairs of Italy, but this is not likely to be dead from the accident has been ascertained to carried into effect at present. The statement that a concordat between France and the Holy See existed is contradicted.

The Italian Government is offering every obstacle to the recruiting of the British Italian Russia.—It is reported that the commissarais of the southern Russian Provinces has declared that it is impossible to provision more men

than are now in the Crimea; consequently, no further reinforcements will be sent there at India,-The overland mail from India has arrived, with dates as late as July 4th. It was rumored that Persia was still inriguing with Russia, and that the British force

n India will be sent to the Persian Gulf. Affairs in India were tranquil. Turkey .- A ministerial crisis is threatened

t Constantinople. The revolted Bedouins at Tripoli are still un-

Austria. - Negotiations continue between London, Paris, and Vienna, respecting Austria's continued occupation of the Principalities. The London papers say that the negotiation have arrived at the point of a triple treaty, binding France, England, and Austria, not to conclude an arrangement separately with Russia.

England.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria, escorted by six ships of war, crossed the British channel to Boulogne on the 17th, on her long-contemplated visit to France. James Walker & Co., manufacturers at

Leeds, have failed. Consols advanced a quarter, and French funds 25 centimes, on the receipt of the news from

THE MAKETS.

From Denniston & Co.'s Circular. Liverpool, Friday, August 17 .- Cotton. The market opened with an active speculative lemand, and prices advanced & @ 1, but during the last two days prices have been easier. The market closes steady. Sales of the week 80,000 vales, including 24,000 bales to speculators and 4,500 bales for export. The quotations are-New Orleans fair 7; middling 6 7-16; Upland fair 67; middling 64. The stock of America cotton amounts to 585,000 bales. From Brown & Shipley's Circular

Breadstuffs: Flour is dull, at a decline of 6d. per barrel. Sales of Western Canal at 39s. @ 10s.; Ohio 42s. @ 43s., and Baltimore and Phila lelphia 40s. @ 42s. Wheat is a trifle lower, with but a small speculative demand. Corn is dull at a decline of 12s. 6d.; quotations nominal White corn 43s. @ 44s.; yellow 37s. @ 37s. 6d. The weather has been favorable, and the acounts from the agricultural districts encouraging.

Produce market.—Rice is active, and price

inchanged. Naval stores are steady, at about he same prices as last advices. Bark: Philaelphia, selling at 8s. 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 32s. Linseed oil is quiet. Coffee i steady, and prices unchanged. From Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s Circular

Provisions are generally unchanged. Pork has been in active speculative demand from France, and the demand is nearly cleared; holders demand an advance. Bacon is steady, and prices are unchanged. Lard has advanced to 54s. 6d. Tallow: Prices stiffer, but not quo-Rice is active, and prices unchanged. Liverpool, August 17.—Freights: The market is steady, and prices are without change.

American stocks are generally quiet. The money market is more stringent. Consols for money leave off at 91 @ 911. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £43,000. American railroad shares are easier, but not quotably so. The stock quotations are: Maryland 5's 93; Virginia sterling 86; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 107 @ 108; Maryland bonds 92 @ 93; Pennsylvania 5's 78 @ 84; New Creek Coal Co. 902 @ 911; Illinois Cen-

London Markets.—Baring, Brothers, & Co. quote: Sugar is firm, and prices have slightly advanced. Breadstuffs have declined, and the market is dies are not placed in that category by the author

Iron: The market is unsettled. Exports north of Dunkirk or east of Malta have been prohibited. Welsh bars and rails are quoted as unchanged. For pig iron, prices have slightly advanced—sales at 81s. 6d. The advices from Manchester are more fa-

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD .- The Easton Gazette states that the corps of engineers for the Maryland and Delaware railroad

IOWA ELECTION.—The Iowa Republican says of the recent election for county officers in that

"There can be no doubt that the Democracy throughout the State have been defeated worse than ever before; and had there been a State officer to elect, the returns would have shown it most clearly. In such counties as Jackson, The news by this arrival is quite stirring and | Davis, and some others, where Bates had a marity, there is now a majority of several hur dred the other way, and that in counties which had been considered hopelessly and irredeema-bly Democratic; while in Jefferson, Scott, and some few where the Democrats have gained, their gains have been comparatively small. Ac cording to the above estimate, the aggregate majority against them in the State will be three thousand five hundred.'

GOING BACK TO EUROPE.—There seems to be a steady stream of emigration from the United States to Europe. The packet ship Tonawanda salled from Philadelphia for Liverstroyed, but the damage done the place was pool on Saturday, with 10 cabin and 267 steerage

PREPARATIONS FOR SLAVE TRADING IN CU-3A.—It is stated that contracts have been made or the introduction this year into the island of Cuba of large numbers of African slaves. One party alone has contracted for the supply of 000. Portuguese agents, it is said, are now n New York, making arrangements.

KANSAS.—The Legislature of this Territory, a arranging the machinery of popular elec were wounded. The French escaped with about tions, has established the viva voce system of ally antagonistic to Freedom and Free La the same number of wounded. Sweaborg, how- voting, and allowed but one precinct in each and unchangeably aggressive; that its worki ever, did not surrender, notwithstanding the county. One of these counties is said to be as

WASHINGTON ITEMS .- Washington, Sept. 3 .-The Crimea.—Very important news from the Crimea had been received at London. Early There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to-day, on the morning of the 16th, the Russian army and a considerable amount of business which under Gen. Liprandi attacked the line of the had accumulated during the President's ab-

Almonte, the Mexican Minister, does not fear nours, proving a most sanguinary contest. The a recall by Carrera, the Provisional President, who is his personal friend.

The President has under consideration the report of the Navy Retiring Board, which will

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.—Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The jury in the Wheeler slave rescue case returned a verdict this morning of not guilty on the first count, charging riot; and not guilty against all the defendants, on the econd count, (assault and battery,) except in the cases of Ballard and Custis, who are pronounced guilty.

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET

BALTIMORE MARKET.											
Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 4, 1855.											
Flour, Howard Street		\$7.75	(a) (0.00							
Flour, City Mills		7.75	(a) (0.00							
Rye Flour		7.00	(a) (0.00							
Corn Meal		4.25	(a) (0.00							
Flour, City Mills - Rye Flour - Corn Meal - Wheat, white - Wheat, red - Corn, white -		1.50	(a)]	1.60							
Wheat, red		1.45	(a)]	1.55							
Corn, white		86	(a)	90							
Corn. vellow		83	(0)	30							
Rve. Pennsylvania		1.04	(a)]	1.05							
Rive. Virginia	100	93	(0).	96							
			(a)	38							
Oats, Maryland and Virgini Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy Hops Potatoes, Mercer Bacon, Shoulders Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess Pork, Prime Beef, Mess Lard, in barrels		40	(a)	00							
Clover Seed		7.00	(a) (00.0							
Timothy Seed	-	4.00	(a) 4	1.31							
Hay, Timothy	. 4	26.00	(0)26	6.00							
Hops		20	00	00							
Potatoes, Mercer		1.20	(a) :	1.60							
Bacon, Shoulders		00	(a)	11							
Bacon, Sides		12	(a),	12							
Bacon, Hams	1 10	0.0	(0)	12							
Pork, Mess		21.50	@01	0.00							
Pork, Prime	114	19.00	@19	9.50							
Beef, Mess		18.50	@0	0.00							
Lard, in kegs		12	(a)	13							
Wool, Unwashed		18	(0)	20							
Wool, Washed	4 4	27	(0)	30							
Wool, Pulled		22	(a)	27							
Wool, Fleece, common -		28	(a)	00							
Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino -		40	@	50							
Wool, Choice Merino -	-	30	0	40							
Button Wastown in Irana		12	(00	15							
Butter, Roll		14	00,	18							
Cheese		91	0	10							
Coffee, Rio		12	0	12							
Butter, Roll Cheese Coffee, Rio Coffee, Java		143	0	15							

Cones, nio · ·						14	a					
Coffee, Java .	*	*			-	144	0	15				
NEW YORK MARKET.												
Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 4, 1855.												
Flour. State brand	la.					\$6.87	0	7.25				
Flour, State brand Flour, State brand	g.	ext	ra			9.50		2.00				
Flour, Western	-					7.75		8.25				
Flour, Southern	40				-	8.00		8.62				
Rve Flour						6.00	(0)	8.00				
Corn Meal				-			(a)	4.87				
Wheat, white -		in:				1.80	(a)	1.90				
				-	-	1.70	(00,					
Corn. white		w					(a)	00				
						84	(W)	86				
Rye			M	-		1.10	(a)	1.12				
Oats						54		60				
Clover Seed .	*	-				11.00	(0)	0.00				
Timothy Seed -			4	4		4.25	25	0 00				
Hay						1.00	(a)	000				
Hops	10					14	a	18				
Bacon, Shoulders	10.			4		82						
Bacon, Sides -	-	b			12	6:	(0)	7				
	-	-				11	(0)	111				
Pork, Mess	e.		9			22.31		22.37				
Pork, Prime -		461	4		•	19.75	@1	9.87				
Beef		*	-	3"		11.75	@]					
		450			*		0					
Lard, in kegs -	44		-	.9		11	0	113				
	MS.	•	4/	4		14	0	18				
Butter, State -						18	0	21				
		4				9	(0)	10				
	-		4			10	0	12				
	10		4			14	0	148				
Wool, Unwashed		-				9	F@	12				
Wool, Washed -			-	9		40						
Wool, Pulled - Wool, Fleece, con Wool, Fleece, fine		-				28						
Wool, Fleece, con	nm	lon						00				
Wool, Fleece, fine	3	-				42	10	00				
Iron, Scotch, Pig						25.00						
Lime, Rockland	16	-	'a-		10	1.20		1.25				

Lime, common - - - 87½@ 90 ERECTION OF THE WING MONUMENT.

WING, at Mexico, Oswego county, New York, on Tuesday, September 11th, at one o'clock P. M. The Address will be delivered by Frederick Douglass, of Rocheste A. C. Hills, Esq., of Syracuse, will pronounce a Poem. The Public are invited to attend.

In behalf of the Committee:
H. N. GILBERT. GENERAL CONVENTION OF RADICAL POLIT-ICAL ABOLITIONISTS. AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1855.

By appointment of a similar Convention in Syracuse, New York, in June last. The undersigned, a Committee of Arrangements ap-

pointed by the "Central Abolition Committee," are au-horized by said Committee to invite a General Convention of "Radical Political Abolitionists" in Boston, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23d, 24th, and Unconstitutionality of Slavery, and the Power of the Federal Government over Slavery in the States. Also, to provide means for propagating the sentiments and advocating the measures of "Radical Political Aboli-

NATIONAL ABOLITION SOCIETY. Among those expected to be in attendance, and tak art in the proceedings, are Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappa London, August 17 .- Money and Stocks: S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Douglass, A. Pryne, L. C. Mat lack, A. G. Beman, the undersigned, and others, who ma

WILLIAM GOODELL, JAMES McCUNE SMITH. Committee of Arrangemen New York, August 23, 1855.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF ALL NATIONS. Among the noticeable things on exhibition at the Crys

om the laboratory of Dr. J. C. AYER, the author of the widely known and valued CHERRY PECTORAL. As mit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his reme ndeed, we have before known that his Pecforal was highly appreciated by scientific men, and have seen late

AGENTS WANTED. Make Money when You Can. THE subscribers desire to procure the undivided of an Agent in every County of the United St Efficient and capable men may make several dollars day, without risk or humbuggery of any kind. Full ticulars of the nature of the business will be given, by dressing the subscribers, and forwarding one Post C

PROSPECTUS Rinth Volume of Ahe Antional Er

Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; The National Era is an uncompromising conent of Slavery and the Slave power; an ocate of personal, civil, and religious liber

a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in vir which every man has a right to buy and sel whatever market he pleases. It believes in right of individual judgment in all matte whether of religion or politics, and rejects a both Church and State; holding that no m who swears to support the Constitution of United States can deliberately violate his settled conviction of its meaning, without in ring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen obey a human enactment which requires hi

commit injustice, without immorality. It regards Slavery, and the issues involve , as forming the great Political Questi

The National Era, while occupying a d ded position in Politics, has amply provided its Literary Miscellany and News Departm for the various wants of the Family. abstracts of Intelligence, Domestic and Fore are given every week in its columns; dur the sessions of Congress, special attention devoted to its movements; and it has secutive services of some of the most distinguish literary writers of the country. The Ninth Volume with commence on the

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can be counteracted only by a permanent tem of measures; that the Whig and Democ e Parties, not having been formed with a v to the issues raised by the Slave Interest, being held in thrall by it, so far from pres

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t presents a clear and graphic picture of his s

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

THE PROSPECT—THE FIGURES. The following table shows the number of electoral votes to which each State will be entitled at the Presidential election in 1856. It

is not probable that any new State will be admitted in time to vote at that election. Free States. Stave States: 8 Delaware New Hampshire -5 | Maryland Vermont 7 Virginia North Carolina Rhode Island South Carolina New York -Florida. New Jersey Alabama Pennsylvania Mississippi Louisiana Indiana Kentucky Illinois Michigan Missouri Wisconsin -Arkansas

California Of which, 149 are necessary to elect. This number subtracted from 176, the number of votes to which the free States are entitled, leaves 27 which the North can spare to go with free States, then, can carry the election, even if Pennsylvania should go for Slavery; or, with Pennsylvania for Freedom, the loss of New Jersey, Illinois, Iowa, and California, would leave a majority with the North. If, then, Pennsylvania can be carried for Freedom, the four smaller free States least to be relied upon can be spared; otherwise, every other free State will be needed to carry the election. But

dom will achieve a glorious victory or suffer a disastrous defeat. It may, I think, be set down as morally certain, that if Pennsylvania is lost, all is lost, and the bloody car of Slavery will roll on triumphantly for another quadrennial term, dragging its wretched victims in its train, and trampling upon the rights and crushing out the spirit of Freedom. It will not help the matter, that the Pro-Slavery majority is divided between the Democratic and Know Nothing candidates. It will only

throw the election into the House of Representatives, where each State has but a single vote in electing a President. In that body, even with the present large Anti-Nebraska maority, the united South, with California, which is represented by two doughfaces, would give sixteen votes for a Pro-Slavery candidate, leaving but fourteen for the Anti-Slavery candidate, as the two members from Iowa would neutral ize the vote of each other.

With this view of the case, it becomes a question of momentous interest, What are the pros pects of the Republican movement in Pennsyl vania? The relative strength of the severa parties in that State, judging from the mingled political contest of last fall, is about as follows

Know Nothing - 120,000 " 80,000 "

Can a party of Freedom be formed from these parties, and from independent men of no party, sufficiently numerous to poll a plurality of votes in the State? According to the above figures, the Whigs, with one half of the Know Nothings and one tenth of the Democrats, would constitute such a party, if the remaining Democrats and Know Nothings would remain

Shall such a party be organized? The friends of Freedom in Pennsylvania by their action will answer. BERNICE D. AMES. Fort Edward, New York.

THE BALL KEEPS MOVING.

To the Editor of the National Era: our village, on Monday, August 20, pursuant issues, and urging the necessity of immediate

ble address, a series of strong resolutions-Slave Power, which has been recently manifested in the wanton abrogation of that time-honored compact, the Missouri Compromise, which a vast territory, secured to Freedom, everywhere to take counsel together, that they

and an unwarrantable encroachment on Stat

all parties to unite with us on the broad plat-form of Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free his sending back to him his fugitive slave,

Pittsburgh Convention: Hon. William Jessup, Hon. D. D. Warner, Robert Griffis, Charles F

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THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY LETTER XXXVI.

NFOUNDED ASSUMPTIONS, AND HISTORICAL REFUTATIONS OF THEM. To the Friends of American Liberty:

So far as the principles of strict construction, the rules of the Supreme Court, and the spirit and intent of the Constitution as manifested i ts general scope and declared objects, are to be recognised as our guides, we have sufficient ly discussed the bearings of the Federal Constitution upon the legal tenure of Slavery, and the relations of the Federal Government to the Slave

Accordingly, our investigations might close here, were it not for the fact that the conclusions we have reached, and in the use of all the known laws of interpretation known either to the courts or to the legal profession, (co-incident, harmonious, and unavoidable, as we have found them to be,) are nevertheless neutralized, nullified and even set aside, in thousands of otherwise intelligent and well-informed minds, on account of mere vague impressions, of long standing indistinctly connected with supposed historica facts, which never had in reality any existence reposing on no basis but irrational conjecture bald assumption, and interested traditions, that at most, can be traced no farther back in our litical literature than the date (1819-'20) of he Missouri struggle and compromise.

It will be necessary to notice, distinctly, these mpressions, and then test their quality by comparing them with the historical facts bearing

UNFOUNDED ASSUMPTIONS.

1. We may mention, once more, the almost niversally assumed historical fact, that Slavery had a legal existence in this country at the time he Constitution was formed. My readers now understand that all this is mere assumption, without a shadow of foundation. I need occupy no further time here in respect to it, except to triangular political contest, neither of the three parties took ground against the aggressions of sands who have lately learned to correct this slavery. The Keystone State, then, must be error, have ever yet been able fully to rid them selves of the false impressions that it had made upon them. If they have learned to reason in remembrance of the real fact, (as few of them have,) they have not unlearned the habit of feeling as if the truth were otherwise.

2. And even where this false impression is vercome, there remains the idea, that notwithtanding the fact that Slavery was illegal, it was t the time universally supposed to be legal And the fallacy is admitted, that on this account there must have been some "compromise," regulation, or "understanding," in favor of the "institution" thus recognised as existing—and that this "understanding," if not exactly binding, entitles the slaveholding States to some omity or forbearance.

3. Very naturally connected with this, is the trong impression that in the Convention that drafted the Constitution there was a difficulty, severe and long-protracted struggle, between he Northern and Southern delegates, on this rexatious slave question, very similar to the difculties that have since occurred; and,
4. That this difficulty could finally be ad-

which Slavery was allowed certain prerogatives, ights, and immunities, (such as the so-called ugitive-slave clause, for example,) "without which," as we are gravely told, "the South would never have come into the Union," and "the Jnion never could have been formed." The South, then, as in our own times, is supposed to have played the overseer; and the North, as now, and no alternative but to play the doughface, and submit to the dictation. 5. On these assumed grounds it is pleaded,

hat although, for sheer shame, our fathers voided the use of the words slavery and slave yet they nevertheless consented to provide for the

ion reposes upon the still farther assumption hat, at the time the Constitution was formed, the or else the previously-named assumptions must

equally indispensable to the entire structure of historical Pro-Slavery construction is, that States were isolated from each other, exercising separately the full powers of independent States could be brought under one General Gov-

were, standing alone.
So essential to the argument of those who adhere to the traditionary tale of the "compro-mise of the Constitution" is this assumed historthe Constitution on that account, consider it an important link in the chain of their reasonings.

ed exclusively with the States in which it exist-ed. No State had, necessarily, any connection our present political Union, the relations of the several States to Slavery became entirely chang-ed. The support of the institution, which had electing a true friend of Freedom to fill the highest executive office in the gift of the than his chains fell off. She knew no difference between the fugitive from Carolina and the fu-

TREMAINDER OF LETTER XXXVI NEXT WEEK.

CUMBERLAND Co., ILL., Aug. 15, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era: Permit me to call attention to a mistake of

Mr. Sumner, in his Lecture on the Anti-Slavery Enterprise, as I think Dr. Breckenridge has

utside of very enterprise has accomplished, Mr. Sumner at the res- says: "Already there are signs of change, in two short extracts, as specimens, from a Bible Dictionary lately published by the Presbyterian and Sabbath schools:

"Philemon - A citizen of Colosse, to whom

To the Editor of the National Era:

The prospects of the Republican party i

Convention at all. So general is the expecta-tion that it will be merged in the Republican, that they give their chief attention to the latter.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Muscovite organ has put in an appearance! On June 5th, when "The European Improglio" was published, the New York Tribune as a rancorous Anglophobe! on August 11, may perhaps generously concede me a hearing. piety. More I may say of him hereafter, if The New York Tribune: "Should Louis spared. apoleon and Palmerston triumph over Rus-

a, the pervading agitation for Reform in reat Britain—an agitation directly impelled y the Crimean disaster—will be arrested." hat the English Reformers would purchase century. What authority has the New York Tribune for leading people to infer that English Reformers desire "Crimean disasters," in order that an impulse should be given to the Reform movement at home? Until such authority be given, I unqualifiedly deny the existence of such a fiendish and inhuman wish. The painul truth really is, that the progress of reforms England is arrested by the Russian war; and hat progress will continue to be arrested until ussia consents to abandon her claims to Con-

on doomed England to an age of unchallenged | fidence, fory rule; so every triumph gained by the French Despot and his Confederates is a new vet in the fetters of Western Europe." History does not bear out this assertion Tory rule held sway unchallenged from 1760 to 1830, because neither George III nor his eldest son would countenance the Whigs. The American defeat brought on a short-lived Rockigham Administration; and after Mr. Pitt's eath, Lord Grenville was Minister for a few months. The coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox was not purely Tory; but, with these trivial exceptions, Tory rule existed in isted in no way but by a "compromise," in full feather from 1760 to 1830. What had Vellington's victories, or his reverses, to do with He did not become a Peninsular hero till 810-'11, and did not take his seat in the Lords ill 1814. The same Ministry (that of Lord Liverpool) existed unchanged from 1812 to 825. Did Wellington's victories avail to hinder Catholic Emancipation and the Reform

The Tribune: "The victories of Welling-

For the sake of the argument, admit that Wellington's victories "doomed England," and so forth, what use does the editor propose to ake of this fact? Why, that the victories of et they nevertheless consented to provide for the xistence and continuance of the things the words the unchallenged rule "—of whom? Of the Toignify; that although the Constitution, according ries? No, but of the Liberals, of course. Well, ing to the proper meaning of the words, goes in favor of Liberty, and against Slavery, yet the Palmerston, Clarendon, and Molesworth. I do ecret "intention" was in a contrary direction— not believe that the present Cabinet has any secret "intention" was in a contrary direction—and so, forsooth, we must be bound by the secret "intentions," and not by the public declarations, of the framers and adopters of the in
not believe that the present Cabinet has any wicked desire to put "a new rivet in the fetters" of either England or the other nations of Westrations, of the framers and adopters of the in
the Russian Government? I am. &c.

To what a forlorn and wretched condition has our inhumanity reduced the afflicted people of Norfolk and Portsmouth? We cause every avenue of public conveyance, between the Russian Government? I am. &c.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MAKAWAO MAUI, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, June 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: Since I wrote you in February last, things acrative, and venerated as republican and the King. I was glad to perceive, on reading it, what seemed to be a deep concern on his difference with which we contemplate their same subject, and made some suggestions as and departed, leaving him half dead. constitution was formed, there was no Union of meeting of the Legislature is about closing, I check the evil complained of. I had many fears that nothing would be done. Neither the pal cause of the decrease of the Hawaiian race. nquestionably the cause of the depopulation and to throw around it such attractions as Mr. Wyllie, his Minister of Foreign Relations, is Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy Yes, of the Hawaiian navy, of which the first ship, sloop, brig, barque, and gun-boat, is yet to be built or purchased. Think of such a navy. "Admitted to such a sight, could you, my friend, refrain from laughter?"
Mr. Secretary Wyllie is the man who, if he

cannot exclaim, "My voice is still for war." for war." As he is conjuring up a war spirit, thankful may he be if he do not have a taste of its horrors. Some \$40,000 are to be appropriated, in part from the hard earnings of this oor people, to gratify this foolish and wicked pirit. And this sum is only about two-thirds of what the honorable Secretary of War wished. Indeed, could the war party have all they de-I mourn over this insane project. I pray God

grave of the Hawaiian nation," I still think it

The latest news from Honolulu is, that the THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE WAR. Hawaiian Legislature had nearly closed their labors, and were about to adjourn, not having accomplished very much for the improvement of the nation. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society was holding a fair and an annual address; but we want to hear of more of the doings of this body. We hear, too, of the n "The War and Freedom," you see it has seecome a furious Francophobe! On June 5th, twas all "England." England was "the hief opponent with whom Civilization and the Privy Council, not to be filled. He was in reedom have to contend." On August 11th, the prime of life, and we hoped that he would is great bugbear is Louis Napoleon, "the as-assin of the French and Roman Republics," Lord has removed him, and the poor wasting the French usurper," "the French despot." nation mourns his death. A few high chiefs feel no special call to vindicate the French only remain. Paki was a member of the church gainst the Russian policy. That noble nation | at Honolulu, and I know of nothing derogatory ed fear no comparison with Muscovy; but to his Christian character, though I am not in what little relates to my own country, you aware of anything striking in relation to his

June 20.—We are in the midst of our wheat harvest. The season has been a favorable one for wheat-growing, and the crop is good, but the encouragement given by the Flouring Com-Do not wrong us, sir, so far as to suppose pany to wheat-growers is not very great. The or indirect company lost much money last year, and are omestic Reform at the terrible and disgraceful | unable to pay down for wheat this year. Though rice of humiliation to Russia abroad. No, the experiment of wheat-growing is fully set sir; these men do not need to be told, that if | tled, yet it remains a question whether we can continental Europe were to become Cossack, nsular "Reform" would be a miserable mock-pry, a delusion, and a snare. We do not wish, if fail almost entirely on this island, from the he alternative existed, to purchase Reform for | ravages of the cut worm. It is scarcely possisurselves at the frightful price of the enslave- ble to raise garden vegetables, and I fear the ment of Europe; but there is, in fact, no such sweet potatoes will also be destroyed. Irish he should remember that good school-fellows lternative. The triumph of Russia, we all potatoes are still raised, but they bring only a know, is the triumph of Aristocracy and Con- dollar and a half per barrel; and instead of servatism, both abroad and at home. Cursed being in demand for the California market, as the factious hand who would aggrandize the Zzar, in order to pull down a Clarendon. If it to prevent the importation of this vegetable comes to that, as an English Reformer, I say, give me the British House of Peers forever, rather than the Menchikoffs and Woronzoffs for been put upon the enthusiasm of Hawaiians in pursuing this branch of agriculture. Still there is a demand for all that the people will raise, and they can easily obtain a comfortable

> How deep an interest I feel in the agitating subjects which are forced upon your attention just now, I cannot easily tell. The emotions of my bosom, on reading your late papers, have been sorrow, shame, and indignation. I trem ble for my country; and can only assure you that all I can I will do—look to God for mercy on your behalf. Yours, with affectionate con J. S. GREEN.

"WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?"

We fear that philanthropy is but a word, and that generosity of Virginians—benevolence of civilization—are but figures of speech. We fear that the savages of the forest and the negroes of our fields may boast a higher benevothe living Virginian race. It often happens that a good character is worn long after it is forfeited, by communities as well as by men. A noble ancestry may transmit an inheritance time which tries men's souls arrives, to strip them of the false reputation.

What shall we say of the treatment which our brethren of Norfolk and Portsmouth are receiving at the hands of humanity? Was it not enough that New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, should cut themselves off Bill? Did his reverses accomplish them? In from intercourse with those whom they esteem only according to the measure of the profits of their trade? Was it not enough that Weldon in a neighboring State, should impose a fine of one hundred dollars upon every resident of the doomed cities who should spend a night in the wretched village? Were these fit examples for the imitation of Virginia cities towards peoples who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, in the hour of their sorrow and mis-

their charnel-house, as if they were pirates and

check this decrease. Chief Justice Lee also, to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which in his report, spoke most alarmingly on the stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him,

passed by on the other side: "And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by

"But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought

Here was philanthropy as taught two thouprogress of that civilization and Christianity, upon a selfish calculation of the mere chances Christianity to the blush! Take an instance from the Chronicles of the Cid:

the poor and needy. And upon the way they found a leper, struggling in a quagmire, who cried out to them with a loud voice to help him this, he alighted from his beast and helped him, for sale, like those of all other literary men, (
we may fairly claim for ourself that appellatio carried him with him in this manner to the inn | after having lived and supported those depend cannot exclaim, "My voice is still for war," seems to be saying, "In time of peace, prepare for war." As he is conjuring up a war spirit, their seats, and he took the leper by the hand, and seated him next himself, and ate with him for them. Thus, while writing Democratic polynomials that the world was supported by the hand, and seated him next himself, and ate with him for them. Thus, while writing Democratic polynomials are supported by the hand, and seated him next himself, and ate with him for them. out of the same dish. The knights were greatitics for the Union, the Democratic (monthly ly offended at this foul sight, insomuch that Review, and a dozen other Democratic part they rose and left the chamber. But Rodrigo ordered a bed to be made ready for himself and

for the leper, and they twain slept together." The heroic lesson of charity may have been lost on his companious, but the good Cid realleper, which assured him that his enemies ould never prevail against him in battle, that gard it as provocative of war. The strength of Hawaii is to sit still. I deprecate it, as induhouse in his renown, for God had blessed him; and which exhorted him to go on evermore, persevering in doing good. How vain and idle are the expedients that

our frightened cities are using to keep away a low-laborer. of commerce in his speech and their reports, folk and Portsmouth, (who are camping in the

From the Washington Star. "ODDS, BULLETS AND BLUDGEONS!"

We are indebted to the polished pen of our chivalrous friend of the Organ for a knowledge of the existence of the following paragraph in "In those States where population was dense the National Era of this city, a journal we restrictions upon the political privileges of for-rarely see, under the pressure of our business eigners might be imposed; while in others,

The Evening Star of this city discourses might be invited by easier conditions. publican Association:

find a Constitution and by-laws purporting to be those of the Association of the Republican the right of suffrage. They established agenof course, can all be comfortably seated in the sanctum of our neighbor of the National Era, pushing this same spirit to the utmost bounds, ing more nor less than the never-to-be forgot-ten Van-Buren-Buffalo-Platform party of the And mark what this system has effected! The conspicuous Free-Soilers in 1848, are now proprietors of the Organ newspaper, which, to its credit be it written, has, as at present edited, no affinity whatever with Abolitionism, direct

"The editor of the Star has no occasion to speak hypothetically about the size of the Era's man was spending a Sunday at Greenport, L. sanctum, as we can assure him that the office I., not long since, and of course preached a serhas not been removed since he was a regular mon. Returning from church, he passed a numcontributor to the columns of the paper. His connection with the Era perhaps afforded him ber of specimens of "Young America," amuber of specimens of "Young America," amuselves with a game of marbles, rather than the specimens of the paper. the opportunity of acquiring that intimate knowledge of the Free Soil Association of 1848, which he displays in the above paragraph; but never tell tales out of school.'

We owe our friend, the editor of the Organ. not "one," but a thousand, for the gallantry he displays in coming so promptly to our defence from the grave charge which the locum tenens of the Era makes against us, as above quoted. He (of the Organ) is a glorious fellow, and points his sharp rapier with inimitable skill. Witness the conclusion of his comments upon this article, as follows, viz:

"What right has the Abolition paper to claim a gallant defender of the South, its institutions, and the Union, as an ally, upon the mere ci cumstance of his having been 'a contributor to its columns? We will tolerate no such insinuation. We therefore demand, on behalf of our colleague, a withdrawal of the insinuation, and ample reparation for the slander. Other wise, 'odds! bullets and bludgeons'- But we choke down our indignation, confident that our colleague will deny the charge, and demand that 'the contributions' be published; and, in default of this obvious measure of justice, that we shall be empowered to wait upon the Haytien who has perpetrated the slander with a mortal message, and bespeak coffins for two.'

Placing little faith in the integrity of the pur pose of whoever may be the writer of the origin nal paragraph in the Era, as, if knows any thing with reference to our "contributions" to ence than belongs to modern civilization or to the columns of that paper, he also knows well that we have never for an instant sympathized, with our pen or mind, with the Era's politics with its purposes or its abstract views on the subject of American Slavery, we hasten to re-lieve the doubts and quiet the indignation of of golden opinion to posterity, which they may not deserve, but which they may enjoy until a lieve the doubts and quiet the indignation of him of the Organ by giving the explanation he

Thus, the editor of the Star, for many years before purchasing this paper, was a writer for the press, daily, weekly, and monthly, by profession, on nearly all subjects in which the public at large took interest—politics, history, literature, the arts and sciences, &c., &c. Always industrious, he furnished papers for the periodicals, the weekly and daily press, upon any sub jects with which he was familiar, where his views on them were judged to be of sufficient importance to be satisfactorily paid for.
Thus, while he furnished letters, &c., on pol

itics and reports to the Washington Union,

with which journal he sympathized politically, he also furnished for the National Intelligences the industrial arts in the United States, written from New York; and for the Republic of this city, the well-remembered series of "Ichabod" letters upon fashions in Washington, the squabbles of office-seekers, the roorbacks of those with beams in their own remainder of the progress of in their infected habitations, is to consign them | in Washington. Shortly after the beginning of Since I wrote you in February last, things the range of the pestilence, is to relieve them at the islands have moved on the even tenor from the jaws of an untimely grave. But we after consulting all the trust-worthy English Union, a series of "contributions" on that subject, prepared with laborious care, and only lamity. We doom them to a fate worse than the felon's, in the calculating and callous inlonger to publish them, and we were applied to

ment, by-the-by, of an offer of just twice who the Union had been paying for them. We were rejoiced to find so much true liber-"And by chance, there came down a certain ality evinced by a publisher holding the opin priest that way; and when he saw him, he ions of Dr. Bailey, of the Era, as was evide in this offer made, with the full knowledge of his part that upon American Slavery and American politics we were as far apart as it was pos ly willing to furnish our views on the conditio came where he was; and when he saw him, of Europe and passing occurrences there, for he had compassion on him, and went to him, that journal, so long as his readers would stand them. So, we commenced and continued the for many months; in none of which, however was the question of American Slavery or American ican politics alluded to, otherwise than in our doctrines even on European affairs-and the dark ages puts our modern civilization and that he was induced to that course by the com plaints of many of his patrons (the Abolitionists) who sympathized with those parties—the "Rodrigo forthwith set out upon the road, English Exeter Hall pseudo philanthropists, and took with him twenty knights. And as he whose hypocrisy and imbecility for real good went he did great good, and gave alms, feeding results we had aimed to expose. So, our con tributions to the Era ceased when it would n

longer publish our doctrines. ized the vision of that night's rest with the of American politics. They were upon the na val history of our country, some fifty years prior to the commencement of the American Rev

We trust that we have relieved the anxiety of our friend of the Organ in our behalf, and in that of the true cause of State Rights in which he claims us, so gracefully, to be his fel-

editor of the Era, we have to inform Mr. Lo-I wish Mr. Wyllie would recollect the declaration of One greater than earthly kings—"All to attempt to bar out its approach by quarantine to meet there—and respecting ourself too much ton of One greater than earthly kings—"All and embargo. To suppose that the pestilence to be disposed to pry into its secrets. Our they that take the sword, shall perish with the travels only on boats or in the persons of living "connection with the Era" did not, therefore, ward. And though we have no organized humanity of the brutes. If we are cowards, let 1848 which he [we] displays in the above par and then a stray member from the United claim us at the same time fools. The pesti-States, yet we abound in Do Nothings—a set lence that travels upon the wings of the winds wince"—which superinduced the silly effort of may surprise us in the rear, and be already Mr. Locum-tenens to confound us with the ndex of the state of feeling in this section | are better than their spiritual guides—they cer- know the maxim—"He that does nothing, soon | ing pusillanimously from a secure distance its | purchase, by the proprietor of that journal, of subject in another connection, as I have not have quarantined upon an embargoed steam that of American Slavery as a work on Grewoods and swamps around their cities, for the | that sanctum, and to assure him (of the Organ lection confident that their lection county papers like lear their learning learning

A MAGIC LAND.—The following eulogy upon the wealth and prosperity of the North is from the Charleston Mercury. We commend it to

where population was needed, immigration as follows in reference to the newly-formed Re- was the system, this the solution, this the true "'In the same number of the Tribune we '87. Acting upon this idea, some of the States party in Washington City, which, as a matter cies in the seaboard cities, which should enif that apartment is twelve feet square. 'The they sent agents even to the cities of Europe, Republican party in Washington City' is noth- to advance there the great object of increasing federal metropolis, weakened by the loss of at North and the West have been bountifully supleast one-tenth of its members, in the with-plied with European labor. Foreign hands drawal of the two individuals who, having been have built their railroads, erected their magnif-

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